

THE RELIQUARY.

JANUARY, 1886.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF RHUDDLAN.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THE earliest authentic notice of this religious house occurs in the year 1268, when ANIAN, "ordinis fratrum prædicatorum, prior Rotulani," became Bishop of St. Asaph. Anian de Schonow took his surname, it is said, from his native town of Schoonhoven in Holland. He joined the Dominican order in England, and was commonly called Y Brawd du o Nanneu, or the blackfriar of Nanneu, and was probably the first prior of Rhuddlan. He earned great reputation for learning and piety, and wrote a *Commentum in fabulas poetarum*. His election to the See of Asaph received the royal assent Sept. 24th, 1268, and was followed by his consecration Oct. 21st, at St. Mary Overy, near London, by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Walter, Bishop of Exeter. As confessor and director he accompanied Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) into Palestine, and died Feb. 5th, 1292-3.¹

Anian was succeeded as prior by F. KENRICK; for in 1270, "ff're Kenrico priore de Ruthlan" was witness to a deed made between Madoc ap Llewelyn and Owen ap Gryffydd of Bromfield and Yal. The Red Book of St. Asaph, called *Llyfr coch Asaph*, a very early register of the bishops of the diocese, is now lost; but an index of the contents still preserved shows that, between 1266 and 1277, an indulgence was granted to those who resorted to the friar-preachers' place for prayer: "fol. 15b. Indulgentia accedentibus ad locum Fratrum Prædicatorum, orationis causa."² The only house of these friars within the diocese of St. Asaph was at Rhuddlan.

Whilst Edward I. abode at Rhuddlan, in 1277, he probably now and then partook of the friars' hospitality, and attended the services of their church, as the priory stood conveniently about half a mile south-east of the castle. On the day of his arrival, August 20th, he bestowed an alms of 8s. 6d. on the religious for food. He sent two of the friars to London on royal affairs, giving them, September 14th, 10s. for the expenses of their journey. And he gave in alms, October

¹ Pat. 52 Hen. III., m. 4. Godwin. Quetif et Echard. Stubbs.

² Archæologia Cambrensis, vol. iii.

114 THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF RHUDDLAN.

14th, 50s. for making some glass windows in their church, next the altar of the Blessed Virgin; 10*l.* for the sustenance of the religious; 26*s.* 8*d.* to the prior, F. IVORIUS, to support some poor sick Englishmen who were abiding at Rhuddlan; 6*d.* for two small coffers to enclose the bones of John de Valencia; and 19*d.* to prepare the same coffers "ad introducenda predicta ossa apud Lond'," through F. William de Faveringham.³ The justiciary of Chester had a royal precept to the barons of the exchequer, June 2nd, 1281, to be allowed 10*l.* for the expenses of himself, the priors of the friar-preachers of Bangor and Rothelan, Grenoc Apheylyn, and others of those parts, in going four times to Snaudon and Anglesey on affairs which the king had enjoined on them.⁴ The king gave the (23) friars, August 13th, 1283, 7*s.* 8*d.* for food.⁵

The charge of some of the royal treasures, consisting of money gathered for the contemplated crusade, was committed to these friars. The king, April 3rd, 1283, ordered Geoffrey de Picheford to have letters patent under the great seal enabling him to remove the tenth in deposit with the friar-preachers of Rothelan, that it might be securely placed in the castle there.⁶ Bishop Anian gave some books into the care of the religious, about 1285; for in the index of the Red Book is found, "Nomina librorum Episcopi depositorum in domo Fratrum Minorum apud Rudlan," and the cancelling of the entry appears to show that the books were restored. There were no friar-minors at Rhuddlan.

The churches and religious houses of Wales suffered severely during the war of subjugation. In 1284, after the establishment of peace, the prior of Rhuddlan, the guardian of the friar-minors of Llanvais, and Master Ralph de Brocton, clerk, had commissions to enquire into the injuries done to the Welsh churches, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, June 25th, for the Dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor, and from the Bishop of St. David's, June 29th, and the king, July 1st, for the Diocese of St. David's. The three commissioners speedily made their enquiries, and paid due compensation to the clergy out of the royal treasury. The prior of Rhuddlan himself received 17*l.* 10*s.* for all damages suffered by his house, as appears by his acknowledgment, dated November 5th, at Chester. F. NICHOLAS DE REDMERSLE ceased from his priorship before he had fully executed his commission, but he and his two associates certified by attorney, June 9th, 1285, at Westminster, to the king, that they had fulfilled the duties thus imposed upon them to the best of their consciences.⁷ The commission for the Diocese of St. Asaph was issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Bishop Anian had fallen into the displeasure of Edward I., being suspected of favouring the Welsh cause. The parties, however, were reconciled in October, 1284, through the good offices of the Archbishop.

³ Rot. garder. de oblat. et elemos. 5 Edw. I. Rot (garder) donorum regis Edw. 5 Edw. I.

⁴ Rot. liberat. 9 Edw. I., m. 6.

⁵ Expense Regis apud Rotholan, anno X. Edw. I.

⁶ Privy Seals, chancery, 11 Edw. I.

⁷ Thes. Receipt. Scac. lib. A. fol. 352, 356, 359b, 362b, 364, 414.

In enforcing the edicts of the late Provincial Council of Lambeth, the Archbishop of Canterbury admonished the Bishop of St. Asaph, June 28th, 1284, that the people of that diocese, above measure, needed instruction; for never did he remember to have seen such illiterate priests and clerks; and to his great grief, he had heard that the friar-preachers and minors, in whom almost alone in those parts dwelt the doctrine of truth, were not received by the rectors and priests when they went about preaching the word of God. He strictly enjoined, therefore, that the clergy should be forced, by ecclesiastical censures if necessary, to receive those who came with the grace of the word of God. For certainly they were not shepherds of the sheep, but rather wolves, who knew not how to teach, and would not provide that the people should be instructed by holy men appointed throughout the world for the purpose by the supreme pontiff. Moreover, the friars were to be duly aided when they sought those alms, without which they could not be fittingly maintained.⁸

The executors of the will of Queen Eleanor, of Castile, soon after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100s. for the convent of Rothelan, to the provincial F. William de Hotham, through Robert de Middelton.⁹ Royal license was granted August 8rd, 1310, for Mabilla, widow of Adam de Risshton, to assign 2½a. of land to the friars for enlarging their site.¹⁰ In the general chapter of the order held May, 1314, at London, the prior of Rodolan was one of the eight heads of houses in the English province, who were removed from office and forbidden reelection.¹¹

In the early part of the reign of Edward III. an insurrection of the people of North Wales occurred, when the church of the friar-preachers of Rhuddlan was sacked, and many goods and chattels deposited there were carried off, including books, chalices, money, vestments, and ornaments belonging to the episcopal Church of St. Asaph. After a time the malefactors became penitent, and others, into whose hands the goods had fallen, desired to restore them. But Bishop David dared not to receive them without royal license. The king, therefore, considering that the bishop and his church had been much impoverished and depressed by the plundering, gave the required leave, June 21st, for the bishop to receive his own again without molestation on the part of the officials of the crown.¹²

F. Gervase de Castro, Bishop of Bangor, by will dated September 24th, and proved October 30th, 1370, bequeathed 60s. to the friar-preachers of Rethlan. *Llewellyn Ap Madoc*, Bishop of St. Asaph, January 17th, 1373-4, bequeathed 20s. : will *pr.* December 7th, 1375. *John Cliderowe*, Bishop of Bangor, March 30th, 1434, bequeathed 10l. to these friars to pray for him, and also every week to say exequies of the dead for his soul on one day, with a mass of requiem on the morrow, for an entire year : will *pr.* December 18th, 1435.¹³

⁸ Arch. Camb.

⁹ Rot. (garder) liberat. pro regina, 19-20 Edw. I.

¹⁰ Pat. 4 Edw. II., p. 1. m. 20.

¹¹ Acta cap. gen.

¹² Pat. 6 Edw. III., p. 2. m. 5.

¹³ Willis: Bangor.

A royal concession was made in June, 1485, that "The pryor & Conuent of the Frere precheo's in the Towne of Rutland haue a priue seale to the Constable of y^e Castell there, to suffre them Fisse w^o oon nette in the water of Clowde from Rutland to the Dee, and to be fre and quyte of paying of multure for alman'e graynes for them to be grownde in the mylnes of Rutland &c." ¹⁴

There is no record of the burials at this convent, but the fragments among the ruins, and in the neighbourhood, show that the church was rich in monuments and tombstones. Built vertically into the outer wall of a barn on the south side of the farmyard, now occupying the site of the priory, is an incised slab to the memory of F. William de Freney, Archbishop of Rages, who died about the year 1290. On the stone is his mitred and vested effigy, with the right hand in benediction, and the left holding a crosier, inscribed around,
 + PVR : LALME : FRERE : WILLAME FRENEY
 ERCHEVESHE DE RAGES. F. William de Freney, or Fresney, an English friar-preacher, laboured as a missionary with such zeal in Armenia and the East, that Pope Urban IV., in 1263, gave him episcopal consecration, and August 1st directed the patriarch of Armenia to provide him with an episcopal title in Mid-Arabia or Armenia. He received the title of Archbishop of Rages, and was usually called William of Edessa; for as Roger of Wendover says, "Est autem Edessa nobilis Mesopotamiæ civitas, quæ alio nomine Rages appellatur," the Rages of Tobias. His intention of returning into the East was frustrated by the fresh outbreak of Mahometan oppression. He spent the rest of his life in England, and Henry III. and Edward I. provided amply for his support. Henry III. gave him the deanery of Wimborne, February 12th, 1264-5, till either he could return to his own province, or received an equivalent. Within seven months he gave up the deanery, and the king, October 6th, committed to him the custody of the royal manor of Havering, out of the rents of which he gave him 50 marks a year, whilst he paid the rest of the rent of 80*l.* into the exchequer; and October 12th it was ordered that the royal chamber and park should be given up to him, with pannage, and agistments, and estovers for firing. Out of the rent to the exchequer he was allowed, July 4th, 1267, 28*s.* he had paid to the king's chaplain at Havering, and 30*s.* to the park keeper; and September 10th, 110*(s. ?)* for pigs taken for the use of the queen. Edward I. resumed Havering into his own hands, and it became the favourite resort of Queen Eleanor of Castile. In exchange, he granted the Archbishop, January 28th, 1278-4, a pension of 3*s.* a day, from the past Christmas till the following Easter, and then committed to his charge the manor of Cringleford, near Norwich, which had belonged to Hen. de Heylesdon; and this the Archbishop held for the rest of his life. Being sued in the exchequer for the rent of 9*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* for the manor, he had a royal pardon May 20th, 1282, for the debt, and at the same time was exempted from doing suit at the hundred-court of Humbleyard. Rishanger describes him as "Anglicus

¹⁴ Harl. MSS. cod. 433.

et tunc temporis in Angliam moram continuans, circumspectus, et eloquentiâ commendabilis." In some episcopal registers and ecclesiastical annals he is occasionally called Geoffrey of Rages, but never in any of the state records. His time was employed in preaching, and in assisting the bishops of England; September 14th, 1264, he made the composition between Roger, Abbot of St. Albans, and Isabel, Countess of Arundel, concerning the future nomination of the prior of Wymondham; April 4th, 1266, he consecrated Richard de Kerry to the See of Norwich, at St. Paul's, London, in the presence of Othobon, the papal legate; December 28th, 1275, he dedicated the chapel of the prior of St. Edmundsbury; October 6th, 1280, he was present at the consecration of Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, and at the translation of the relics of St. Hugh at Lincoln; and in 1286, being commissioned by the Bishop of Norwich, he consecrated the site of the Carmelite friars at Lynu. He was probably assisting Bishop Anian when he died, and was buried at Rhuddlan among his brethren.¹⁵

Built also into the same wall, is another incised slab of the same age. Within a quatrefoil is a cross raguly, with a shaft proceeding from below, so as to form the whole into a sepulchral cross. A sword pointing downward on the right side of the shaft indicates the military profession of the deceased. The inscription around has been conjectured to be "Hic jacet Edwardus litis de Br. lelton, cujus a'te p'piciet deus;" but the only undubitable letters are, ... IACET DE ... LELTON: CVIVS AIE PPICIE

Close by a horse block at the garden gate is the lower part of a coffin lid, bearing a stepped cross. But the most striking monumental remain is the figure of a knight of the thirteenth century, placed vertically in the wall of a building on the east side of the farmyard. The figure is belted, and the head rests on a pillow. The arms are remarkably short, and both hands grasp a dagger. There is no inscription. The figure is 4ft. 9in. long, and 1ft. 4in. broad at the elbows.

Another fragmentary figure (to the waist) was brought from the priory, and fixed over the east window of the south aisle of the parish church. The head rests on a pillow, and the hands are joined in prayer. It looks ecclesiastical, but is too much defaced to determine the condition of the person represented.

Several coffin lids and slabs, adorned with crosses, were translated from the priory to the parish churchyard, and in 1854, when an outcry was raised on their dilapidated condition, were removed into the church. But this care came too late, for not even one name can be rescued of those whose bones lie under the dunghills of the priory farm. It is said that several tombstones lie hidden beneath the soil and under the accumulations of rubbish and ordure. Within late years, stone coffins have been dug up, and human bones cast up by the spade.¹⁶

¹⁵ Pat. 49 Hen. III., m. 5 and in shed., m. 23; 50, m. 2d. Rot. liberat. 51 Hen. III., m. 4, 5; 2 Edw. I., m. 7. Claus. 10 Edw. I., m. 5. Cotton MSS. Julius D5. Harl. MSS. cod. 1819, 3720. Additional MSS. of Brit. Mus. cod. 5444. Cont. Chron. Flor. Wigorn. Bullarium Ord. Præd. Stubbs. Etc

¹⁶ 17 Arch. Camb.

There was an image of our Divine Saviour at this church, to which great veneration was paid. "An ode in praise of the sweet Jesus of Rhuddlan, by Raff ap Robert," was written in the year 1518. Not far from the site of the priory, stands a farm house called the Spital or Ysputti, formerly a hospital of the knight-templars, founded in 1279, by Edward I. Near it is a fine spring, from which the priory was supplied with water by leaden pipes, which were taken up about 1840. This spring now supplies the village of Rhuddlan in seasons of drought.¹⁷

Towards the close of its existence, the community became so much reduced, that lands and buildings lay useless on hand, and were portioned out to laymen for cultivation and dwellings. F. David Lloit, prior, and the convent, Sept. 20th, 1534, leased to Piers Griffin ap David ap Ithell, for forty years, at the yearly rent of 5s., a hall, three chambers lying together between the church and the kitchen, a stable lying next the chamber in which Piers then dwelt, and two gardens betwixt the hall and the road leading from Ruthland to Denbighe; together with an apple orchard adjacent on the cloister called Kayhip, and 2a. of land called Kevetkeyrbynwent (elsewhere Kewetkayervintwent), and the churchyard: also a small parcel of land called Ykaymayn, lying on the highway from Ruthland towards Denbighe, with a garden called Garth Iren, in the free vill of Ruthland. And by another lease, the same prior and the community, Jan. 4th, 1535-6, let to Henry Conway the elder, for twenty years, at 6s. 8d. a year, two chambers, with a little apple orchard adjacent, which chambers were in the E part of the house, in breadth between the same orchard and the cloister, and in length from the chapter-house to the garden of F. Owyn; and a parcel of land called Y Kayheir, in breadth between the house and the place called Ypole diche, and in length from the land of Piers Motton to the land of John Conway.¹⁸

The suffragan bishop of Dover wrote to Cromwell, Aug. 23rd, 1538, from Ludlow, that he had been in North Wales, including Rudlande, and in those parts had not left one convent standing.¹⁹ On Aug 17th, he received the surrender of this house, sold some kine and pigs for 22s., paid off the servants, provided for a bed-ridden friar, gave a small sum to the other young friars, with leave to depart, took his own expenses, and went on his way, carrying off a little chalice; but did not find much lead here. He left the lands and remaining goods in the hands of Piers Motton and Piers Gruffeth.

"M^d. thys xvij day of august In y^e xxx yer of owr most dred sou'en lord kyng He'ry y^e viiith Rychard byschop of Dower & vesityor vnder y^e lord p'vy sele for y^e kyngs grace was in rudlond wher yt In y^e p'sens of Mast' perse motton yeman vscheare of y^e kyngs chamber perse gruffett sergent of armys and oder: the p'or & co'ue'te of y^e blacke freers In Rudlond gaff ther howse In to y^e vesityors handes wth owtt any co'sell or coaceyon but of ther mere wyllys & for pou'te

¹⁸ Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., no. 187.

¹⁹ Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., 2nd series, vol. viii. no. 130.

the seyð vesytor receyneyd all the seyð goods & howse and by Indentur delyu'yd all y^e same In to y^e handds of y^e seyð motton & gruffet w^t all y^e portenans & so delyu'yd eu'y freer a lett' and so dep'teyd. thys Wyttenes the seyð motton & gruffet wth oder.

by me PET' MOTU'.

p' me PERYS GRUFF'.

p' me HENRICU' CONWEY senior."

"M^d thys xvij of august In the xxx^{te} yere of kynge he'ry the viij^{te} Whe the p'or and co'ue'te of the blacke fryers of rutlonde w^t out any coaccyon or co'sel but for very pou'te hause & do resyne ow' howse w^t all yt be longe In to the handds of the lorde vysytor to the kyngs vse besecheynge hys grace to be goode and gracyous to vs. In wytenes to thys byll whe subscrybe owr namys w^t owr p'per handds the day and yere before wrytyn.

p' me D'D LLO' p'ore' fr' p'dicator' Ruthelan.

p' me fr' JAMYS THOMAS.

Fr' WYLLYAM HOLFFORD.

Fr' ELYZEUS AP HOWEL.

Fr' ELVENUS AP KENRYKE.

Fr' D'D AP GRUFFYTT."

"The Inue'tory of y^e blacke freers of rutlond.

Thys Inde'tur makyth me'syon of all y^e stuffe of y^e blacke freers of rutlond receyued by y^e lord vysytor vnd' y^e lord p'vy seale for y^e kyngs grace & delyu'yd to mast' Peerse motton yeman vscher of y^e kyngs chamber & peerse gruffytt s'gent of armys to as y^e order of y^e seyð howse & goods wth y^e portenans to y^e kyngs vse tyll y^e kyngs plesure be forther knowyn.

The q're.

It' on y^e aut a tabull of alebast'.

It' iij steynyð clothys _____ iijd.

It' a crusyfyx wode.

It' newe stallys.

It' pore boks for y^e q're) xvjd.

It' a se'ser of late'.

It' ij bells in y^e stepull.

It' ij cruetts pewt'.

It' a masse boke a gossell booke & a pystell boke. | ijs.

It' ij corporasseys wth pore caseys. _____

It' ij syngyll vesteme'ts pore wth ther albs. _____

It' ij tenacles pore wth on albe. _____

It' a pore cope & iij lyttyll aut' clotheys. _____ iijs.

y^e kechyn.

It' ij brasse potts. _____

It' a brasse pon. _____

It' iij platers pewt'. _____ vijs.

It' no beddeyng nor other stuffe.

Thys stuffe was p'seyd be mast' he'ry co'wey ke'ryche Hanmer and He'ry co'wey.

The aut' of alebast' y^e stalls in y^e q're and y^e bells in y^e stepull be not p'seyd ther war ij keyn & v hoggs p'seyd at xvij^a & wth y^e money y^e s'vants payd & an bedered freer p'vydeyd for & oder yong freers

rewardeyd so y^t no peny was lefte and corne was on y^e gronde for y^e whyche y^e pⁱor and freers payd the chargs of y^e vysytor and so dep'teyd.

It's a lytyll chailes resteyth in y^e veystors hands to y^e kyngs vse not worthe xvjs.

p' me PET' MOTTU'.

p' me PERYS GRUFF' seriant att armes."²⁰

The rents which the two farmers and tenants of the late priory rendered in yearly to the crown, were 6s. 8d. for the site of the hospice with gardens and orchards, 5s. for a close called le Rede Close (elsewhere, Red Crosse), containing 2a.; 5s. for another called Gramande Crosse (Graymande Clause), of 2a.; and the 5s. and 6s. 8d. for all held under the two leases: total, 28s. 4d.²¹

In the particulars of sale made out in the exchequer, Feb. 23rd, 1539-40, for Henry Ap Harry and P. Mutton, it was said as to trees on the lands, that there were only thirty small ashes of four years' growth in front of the house, worth 2s. 6d.; and the following note was added, "Mr. Chaunceler, I am Informyd by S^r Antony Wingfield, that his kyng's grace's plesure is, that this beier Peers Moton sholde bye the premys'. Your assuryd Freend, THOMAS CRUMWELL."²²

And the king's grace's pleasure was obeyed. Both these buyers were great speculators in church property, and Motton became a gentleman. By royal grant of Apr. 28th, 1540, Henry Ap Harry, of Llanbassa, gent., and Piers Mutton, of Melleden, gent., got, *inter alia*, the site of the late priory or house of les Blacke Freers of Ruthlan, and the church, bell tower, and churchyard and all buildings, orchards, gardens, and land within the precincts, and all contained in the two leases, to be held by them and their heirs and assigns for ever, by the service of the tenth part of a fief and the rent of 2s. 10½d. to be paid into the court of augmentations: and they were to have all the issues from the preceding Michaelmas.²³

The property has since passed through many hands. At the date of "The South East View of Rhuddlan Priory. By Saml. and Nathl. Buck. Published according to Act of Parliament. Apr^l 9th, 1742," the priory was in the possession of Robert Davis, Esq. Afterwards the ruins were converted into a farm-house, with stables, barns, and outbuildings. All that now remains consists chiefly of some parts of the dormitory and domestic apartments, in a tolerably perfect condition. On the south side of the farmyard is a stone building, with a range of small oblong square-headed windows or loops in the upper part, and may have been one of the less important buildings. On the west side, is a wall containing two single-light pointed loops, of the early decorated period about the end of the 13th century. A very few fragments of architectural ornaments, apparently of the same date, are worked up into the walls; and in particular close by a horse-block at the garden gate is a portion of the tracery of a decorated window-head. Early in the present century, some parts of the priory were standing, which have now disappeared.²⁴

²⁰ Thos. Receipt. Scac. lib. A. 31, Inventories of Frieries, fol. 5, 97, 98, 99.

²¹ Ministers' Accounts, *supra*.

²² Particulars for grants, 31 Hen. VIII.

²³ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII., p. 7. m. 19.

²⁴ Arch. Camb. (A.D. 1848.)

THE ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME OF BRUSHFIELD.

By T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

A WRITER in *Notes and Queries* (1st S. I. 201), on the subject of Surnames, affirmed it to be one "that immediately concerns every man who feels an honest pride in being called by his father's name." This must plead as my excuse for penning the following communication:—

According to Camden (*Remaines concerning Britaine*, ed. 1637, p. 118), "every towne, village, or hamlet" in England "hath afforded names to families;" and any one who turns over the pages of Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, will find plenty of evidence in confirmation of this. In "Derbyshire"—the first county mentioned by Camden—there is a small village in the chapelry of Taddington, and parish of Bakewell, called Brushfield. It is, I believe, the smallest village in the county, and perhaps the least known, being situated practically on the road to nowhere. Travellers on the highway from Bakewell to Buxton, when ascending the picturesque portion of Taddington Dale, would be perhaps surprised to learn that the village in question was situated on the top of the hill on the right hand, facing the one called Great Fin, from which it is separated by the beautiful Monsal Dale. Census returns show that but little variation has taken place of late years, either in the number of its inhabitants, or of their houses. In 1833, according to Glover (*Derbyshire*, II., 168) it contained 7 houses, 7 families, and 40 inhabitants; the only change recorded in the Census of 1861 was the reduction of the latter to 39.

There can be little doubt that this small village in the Peak of Derbyshire was the origin of the family surname of Brushfield, and that in its present form, the name, from its hybrid character (Brush = brosse, Fr., and field = feld, A.S.), cannot be the original one. Its derivation has hitherto proved a puzzle to those who have attempted it, and it fails to find a place in Mr. Davies's interesting "Etymology of some Derbyshire place-names" (*Trans. Derby. Arch. Soc.* II., 33—71).

It is not named in the Domesday Book of Derbyshire, and was probably included in the Berewick either of Tadiintune (Taddington), or of Langesdune (Longsdon). The first attempt to trace out its etymology, and the one that appeared to afford some probable clue, was by an examination of the origin of any similar or approximative place-names in other English counties, and a reference to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* yielded three examples.

1. *Brushfield*, a hamlet in the parish of Mitchelmersh, co. Southampton. Enquiries made in the parish named, failed to elicit any information respecting it, or that such a place existed. No light thrown upon it by County Histories.

2. *Brushford*, co. Devon. This was formerly Brishford (Pole's *Devon*, 1791, p. 425), and was "in ancient evidences written Brisford"

(Risdon, *Survey of Devon*, 1714, p. 294). Unable to ascertain anything beyond this.*

8. *Brushford*, co. Somerset. In the Domesday survey of that county (quoted in Collinson's *Somerset*, III., 507) is the entry, "Malger holds of the Earl Brucheford. Ordulf held it in the time of King Edward." Brucheford=the ford of the brook; *bruche*, from *broc*, *broca*, A.S. a brook. In a fable temp. Edw. I. (*Reliq. Antiq.*, II., 272, 277) are the lines

"At the furmest bruche that be fond."
"Ther is a bruche of heaven blisse."†

These places render us no assistance in our investigations. Brushfield situated at the top of a hill, and minus a brook, does not accord with the Somerset Brushford. We must therefore try whether the history of the place itself will throw any light upon its derivation.‡

Some years ago, and at my instigation, the late Mr. W. Wood, the historian of Eyam, Derbyshire, examined the Church registers of that place, and although he found many entries with respect to the Brushfield family as far back as 1699, the name was invariably spelt as it is now. On one occasion the late Thomas Bateman, Esq., of Lomerdale Hall, Youlgreave, showed me a MS. assessment made and concluded "within y^e Hamblet of Eyam," on Feb. 9, 1665, and amongst the names of those assessed at "Abney Hamblets," was that of "Thos. Brushfield." We have therefore fair evidence, that the surname has undergone no modification or change since about the middle of the 17th century. In tracing its history back from this period, we soon begin to collect proof of the present form of the name being a corruption. There is printed at length in Simpson's *Hist. of Derby*, Vol. I., "the Orders and Statutes made and appointed" in the year 1599, for the government and support of the Devonshire Almshouses in Derby, in which mention is made of "Brushefelde, alias Burshefield, Brightrichefield," and "Brushefield, alias Brightrisfield" (pp. 506, 508).

The next evidence presents itself four years earlier than the last-named, in a MS. dated May, 1595, which I noticed in *Addit. MS.* 6702, p. 45 (Brit. Mus. Library), and apparently the draft of a mortgage.§ In this we find "Brighterighefeeld otherwise Brushefeeld," and Brightrishefeelde otherwise Brushefeelde."

Several deeds of the 16th century relating to Rufford Abbey, in Nottinghamshire, afford us some variants of the name. In one of 29 Henry VIII. (1537-8). it appears as "Birchefeld" (Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, p. 434). Dugdale (*Monast. Anglic.*, V., pp. 520-1) gives

* It is somewhat singular that the Rev. R. Polwhele, in his *Cornish-English Vocabulary*, should explain Brushford, as "The ford at the coppice;" being apparently unaware that that the name was a corrupt one.

† There is a "bruche brook" in Warrington, Lancashire, *Vide* Beaumont's *Warrington in 1465*. Chetham Soc., Vol. 17.

‡ It has been suggested to me that Brushfield is a verbal corruption of Frecheville—the name of a well known Derbyshire family—a suggestion of the fancy, and not borne out by facts.

§ As this has escaped the notice of Derbyshire historians, it will appear in the Appendix to this paper with a few prefatory remarks.

"Brechefeld" from the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of this Abbey, date 1584-5; and "Brichfield," from an abstract of a roll pertaining to the same place and date (1528-9).

The next example in the ascending chain of evidence is a most interesting one, as it carries us into the next century, and demonstrates that the place-name gave origin to the surname. Fuller's *Worthies of England* (1662) contains "The Names of the Gentry of this County [Derbyshire] returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth" [1488]; and among the number is "Henrici de Brythrechefeld, Arm." (p. 239).*

In Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings* (1861), there is at pp. 296-7, a list of "Patronymical Names of Places in Derbyshire," extracted from Kemble's *Saxons in England*, "a few being added which do not appear in that most valuable work." In this list the Saxon name of Brushfield is set down as "Brighthelmsfeld." I have examined Kemble's work without finding any mention of the latter, so conjecture it must have been obtained from some other, and to me, unknown source.† Lysons (*Derbyshire*, p. 31) states that the manor was "anciently written Brightrithfield," but does not give his authority.

The last two dated examples I have to mention are of the 18th century, and are contained in documents relating to Rufford Abbey. "Brichefeld" appears in a Latin Charter of 13 Edw. I. (1274-5), a translation of which is given by Thoroton (Op. cit. p. 484), who however changes the name to "Briethfeld." The second and earliest deed is one of confirmation ("Donationum Confirmatio") of gifts made to the Abbey, signed by Henry III., "apud Wodestock quarto die Februarii, anno regni nostri tricesimo sexto" (1252), and which contains, *inter aliis*, the following:—"De dono Roberti filii Waltheffi de Morneshalle medietatem villa de Brithrithefeld (Dugdale, Op. cit., p. 519).

After the instances given, it can scarcely be considered a leap in the dark to affirm that the modern village of Brushfield was in Saxon times Brihtricfeld, that is, the feld or estate of Brihtric: and it is remarkable to notice how closely some of the terms of later date approximate to the Saxon era. Of these I may cite Brythrechtelfold of 1433 (spelt as one accustomed to Norman French would pronounce it), and Brightrichefeld of 1599.‡

We possess no documentary evidence that the family of the same name ever had possession of the manor, and for a simple reason. Prior to the Norman Conquest, it was held by King Edward the Confessor; and was subsequently retained as a portion of the Crown lands by William the Conqueror. One moiety of it, in the 13th

*This list was reprinted in Glover's *Derbyshire*, I., 59-61, Appx., having been "arranged alphabetically by William Bateman, Esq., F.S.A.," the father of the late Tho. Bateman, Esq.

†A parallel instance of the first two syllables in a place-name, occurs in Brightelmstone, now contracted to Brighton.

‡Burshefield and Birchefield, two of the examples given, are probably variants from incorrect spelling. Brighthelmsfeld may be omitted from the list, as its employment for Brushfield is open to doubt.

century, was in the possession of Rufford Abbey, from which period we possess its continuous history. Of the other moiety, we are informed by Lysons it "was successively in the families of Monjoye and Blount" (Op. cit., p. 81). The name of Henri de Brythrechefeld in 1438, shows that he was identified with the place. Whether he regained possession of this second portion of his ancestor's estate, we know nothing; but as he was an Armiger, this would imply, that as one bearing arms, he possessed landed property.

The opinion I have strongly expressed as to the Saxon origin of the present name of Brushfield, will I think be corroborated by the following facts:—

1. The name Brihtric (a compound of *briht*, *byrth*, *beorht*, bright; splendid, excellent; and *ric*, dominion, power*) was a well known one among the Anglo-Saxons, and apparently of men of mark. Beorhtric was King of Wessex in the 6th century. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (trans. by Thorpe, II., 114) contains the following:—

"An MIX (1009)

"It befell then, at this same time, or a little before, that Brihtric, the alderman Eadrics brother, accused Wulfnoth-child, the South Saxon, father of Earl Godwine, to the King."†

2. Another example of the same Anglo-Saxon name exists in a corrupt form in that of Brixton, in Devonshire.

"William de Britricheston held in Britricheston, or Brixton, 9 farthings of land, and died about the beginnyng of y^e raigne of King Henry 3" (Pole's *Devonshire*, 323).

It is singular that Brixton, in Surrey, has an entirely different origin.

3. We have the following direct proof of the place having been occupied or owned by an eminent Saxon family:—

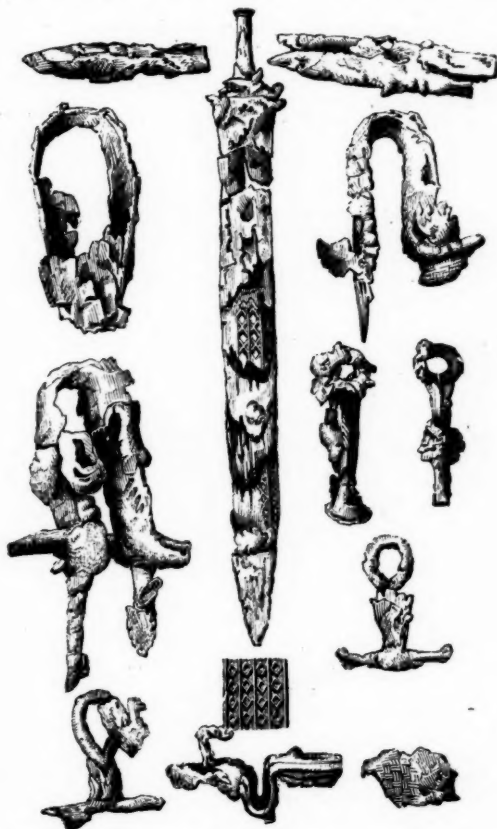
"About the year 1825 a tumulus at Brushfield, Derbyshire, was accidentally opened by the farmer in whose land it was. It contained an iron sword, measuring thirty-two inches in length and two inches in breadth, the iron umbō of a shield, an iron knife and buckle" (T. Bateman's *Antiq. of Derbyshire*, 27).

In 1850 another tumulus, not far from the first named, was opened by Mr. T. Bateman, and resulted in the discovery of Anglo-Saxon weapons. These are figured in that Antiquary's *Ten Year's Diggings*, 69, and following his description of the remains, he remarks:—"The only specimen of a Saxon sword, which was the weapon of the thegn, previously found in this part of Derbyshire, was singularly enough found with the umbō of a shield on the same farm in 1828 [1825?]; thus indicating the connection of a noble Saxon family with Brushfield in the age of heathendom, the name of which is perpetuated in a document of the 16th century, preserved in the British Museum." The concluding remarks were written after Mr. Bateman had read a

* *Briht* appears to have been a common prefix during the A.S. period, e.g., Brihnoth, Brihtwell, Byrhtsige, Byrhtforth, Brihtlingas. *Ric*, either as an affix, as in bishopric; or a prefix, as in Ricard or Richard, was an ennobling term.

† *Byrhtic* will be found in Brayley and Britton's *Surrey*, IV., 134, and Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, 26; and *Brictric* in *Devonshire Domesday*.

copy of the mortgage draft of 1595 (already referred to), which I had sent him two years prior to the publication of his work in 1861. In commenting upon it, in a letter to me, dated July 18, 1859, he terminated thus:—"When we remember that the sword was the distinguishing weapon of the thegn amongst the Saxons, it may



ANGLO-SAXON SWORD AND OTHER REMAINS FROM BRUSHFIELD.

reasonably be concluded that the ornamental sword which I found at Brushfield, was the weapon of Brihtic himself, whose name still exists hidden in your own." The sword and other remains are here engraved.

The document of 1595 to which reference has been made, is contained in Addit. MS., 6702, B. M. Lib. The volume containing it bears the

book-plate of Adam Wolley, and has the following entry on the first leaf:—

"This MS. seems formerly to have been the Commonplace Book of Roger Collumbell of Darley Hall, in the County of Derby, Esquire, who died 1605; it was given me by Mr. Herbert Greensmith Beard of Stancliffe Hall. Anno 1792. Adam Wolley, junr."

At p. 45 *et seq.*, is the document in question, headed "A mortgage int Thoam Shakerley & Roland Eyre" It appears to have escaped the notice of Derbyshire historians, and owing to its local interest is now printed at length.

Although termed a mortgage, it is apparently only the draft of an intended mortgage, as it is not dated, contains several gaps to be filled up, and is unsigned. Moreover the property never passed into the possession of the Eyre family, the mortgage not having been properly completed; and within the next four years it was sold by the intended mortgagor, Thomas Shakerley, to the Countess of Shrewsbury, who endowed the Devonshire Almshouses in Derby, founded by her "with a rent charge of £100 per annum issuing out of this new purchase."

A MORTGAGE INT THOAM SHAKERLEY & ROLAND EYRE.

This indent made the day of Maye in the xxxvij yeare of the reign of ou
sovaigne Ladye Elizabeth &c' Betwene Thomas Shakerley of the towne of Derbye in
the Countie of Derbye gentleman on thone pt & Rowland Eyre of Hassoppe in the
said Countie Esquier on thother pte witnesseth that the said Thomas Shakerley for
dyvers good causes & consideracons him thereunto specially movinge hath granted
infeoffed aliened & confermed & by these psents doth grant infeoffe aliene &
conferme unto the said Rowlande Eyre all that the moitie & halfe of the manner
of litle Longesdon in litle Longadon great Longesdon Mornesale dale & Brighterighe-
feeld othwerwise Brushefeeld in the said Countie of Derbye wth all the rights members
& appntnncs & the moytie & one halfe of all other the messuages tofts crofts closes
landes medowes pasturs feedings woods underwoods waters water Courses mylnes
fishings wasts mores Communs Comodities tents & hereditam^{ts} whatsoever beinge
the inheritance of the said Thomas Shakerley scituat lyinge & beinge in litle
Longesdon great Longesdon Mornesaledale & Brighterishefeelde othwysse Brushe-
feelde aforesaid o in anie of them wth all & singular there & eyve of there
appurtunecs To have hould & enjoye the said moitie & halfe of the said manner
& all and singular other the pmisses wth there appntnecs unto the said Rowlande
Eyre his heires & assignes for evmoe to for and accordinge to the uses intents
behoufes & pposes hereafter in & by these psents mencoued expressed limited &
declared & not other wyse or to or for anie other use intente or ppose. And it
is covenanted concluded & condiscended unto granted & fullie agreed by &
betwene the said pties to these psents for them & eyther of them & for there &
eyther of there heires executors & administrators by these psents & the intent &
true meaninge of these psents & of the said pties to the same is, that whereas the
said Thomas Shakerley the day of the makinge of these presents is and standeth
indebted unto the said Rowlande Eyre in the somme of fyve hundreth pounds of
lawfull monie of Englande for the payment whereof the said Rowland Eyre hath
yelded & granted unto the said Thomas Shakerley . . . day & Tyme for & untill
the fyftente or xxvth day of Marche next ensewinge the date of these psents at
the choise & eleccion of the said Thomas Shakerley his heires executors or
administrators to be paid at or within the south porche of the Chappell of or
wthⁱⁿ greate Longesdon aforesaid that as well this psent grant fcoffment alienacon
and confermacoon & eyve acte & thinge there uppon or by vertue thereof to be had
made executed or donne by the said Thomas Shakerley or by his comanden^t warrant

or appointm^t shalbe & shalbe adjudged construed & deemed to be as also that the said Rowlande Eyre his heirs & assignes and evy of them shall stand and be ceased of & in the said moitie and halfe of the said manno^r & of and in all & singular the said pmisses wth there appurtenances and everye pte & pceile thereof to and for the onely use and behoefe of the said Thomas Shakerley his heires & assignes till such tyme as defaulte of paym^t of the said some of fyve hundred pounds shalbe hadde or made by the said Thomas Shakerley his heires executors or administrators unto the said Rowlande Eyre his heires executors or administrators at one of the dayes aforesaid or of lawfull tender thereof unto or for the said Rowlande Eyre his heires executors or administrators or some for hym or them lawfullye arised if he & they shall then be absent or refuse, or be not willinge to accept & receyve the same. And from & after such default of paym^t or lawfull tender of the said somme of fyve hundred pounds as is afore said then to & for the onely use & behoefe of the said Rowlande Eyre his heires & assignes for evermore. Provided alwaies that if the said Thomas Shakerley heretofore have or shall at anie tyme here after before the dayes aforesaid bargane sell or alliene anie p^t or pcell of the said pmisses wth

there appurtenances to or wth anie pson or psons for anie some or somes of money or other recompenc^t. That then the said Rowlande Eyre his heires & assignes & eyve of them shall stand & be seised of & in suche & so much of the said pmisses wth there appurtenances as shalbe soe barganed solde or aliened to & for the onely use and behoefe of such pson & psons to or wth whome anie such bargayne sale or alienacon shalbe so made & of his & there heires accordinge to the trew & meaninge & pport of such bargayne sale or alienacon and not other wise or to or for anie othe use intents or purpose, anie thinge or limitations of use before menconed to the contrarie thereof in anie wyse not wthstandinge. And the said Rowlande Eyre for himselfe his heires executors & administrators covenanteth granteth & agreeth to & wth the said Thomas Shakerley his heires & assignes by these pssents that the said Rowlande Eyre & his heires & eyve of them shall & will upon everye lawfull request to him or them to be made by the said Thomas Shakerley or his assignes & at the costs & charges in the lawe of the said Thomas Shakerley & of his assignes doe make Knowledge & suffer & cause to be doone made Knowledge & suffred all & everye such lawfull & reasonable acte & acts covenants & assurances in the lawe whatsoev for the pfitinge pforminge & sure makeinge of all such pcells of the said pmisses wth there appurtenances so barganed solde or aliened accordinge to the pporte & true meaninge of everie such bargayne sale or alienacon to such pson & psons to or for whome the same shalbe so barganed sould or aliened as shalbe lawfullye devised or required by the said Thomas Shakerley or his assignes or by anie of them Soe as the said Rowlande Eyre or his heires or any of them be not in forced to traile thereabouts further then to the said towne of Derby. And further the said Thomas Shakerley for him selfe his heires executors & administrators doth covenante grante & agree to & wth the said Rowlande Eyre his heires & assignes by these pssents that if default shalbe made of paym^t or lawfull tender of the said some of fyve hundred pounds in manno^r & forme aforesaid contrarie to the trew meaninge of these pssents. That then as well the said Rowlande Eyre his heires & assignes & evy of them as alsoe the said moitie or halfe of the said mannor & all & singular other the said pmisses wth there appurtenances & everie pte & pcell thereof shall from thenceforth for evermore be remeane & continewe from tyme to tyme saved & kept harmeles and undempnified by the said Thomas Shakerley his heires executors or administrators or by some of them whin convenient tyme after evy lawfull request to him or them or anie of them therefore to be made by the said Rowlande Eyre his heires or assignes of for from & concerninge all & evy former bargaynes sales dowers rights tythes leases judgm^{ts} execucons recognisances statuts marchant & the stapull condicions limitacions of uses rents charge rents sect^r arrerages of rents & all other charges losses penalties troubles & incumbrances whatsoever had made comitted knowledged or donne by the said Thomas Shakerley and Leonard Shakerley father of the said Thomas or by either of them or bye there or other of there meanes consent or procurem^t (the chife rents duties cus & services from henceforth to be due & payable to the chife Lord & lords of the fee & fees of the pmisses & not before due & all bargaines sales & alinacons made or to be made by the said Thomas Shakerley in manner & forme as is afore said & all leases.

alwaies excepted & forspried) and the said Thomas Shakerley for himselfe his heires executors & administrators & evy of them doth further covenant grant & agree to & wth the said Rowlande Eyre his heires & assignes by these p^{se}nts that the said Thomas Shakerley & — his wife & the heires of the said Thomas Shakerley & evye of them shall & will from & after such default of paym^t or tend as is aforesaid at all tymes & from tyme to tyme duringe & by all the space of — years then next followinge whensoever & as often as they or anie of them shall be thereunto lawfully & reasonably willed or required by the said Rowlande Eyre his heires or assignes or anie of them, and at the onely costs & charges in the lawe of the said Rowlande Eyre his heires & assignes do make exeunte knowledge & suffer & cause to be done made executed knowledged & suffred all & evy such lawfull & reasonable acte & acts thinge & things devise & devyses covenants & assurances in the lawe whatsoever wth warentye against him the said Thomas Shakerley & his heires or wthout warentie for y^e better & more pfect conveyinge assuringe & sure makinge of the said moitie & halfe of the said manne & other the pmisses wth there appurtenances & evye or anie pte or pcell thereof unto the said Rowlande Eyre his heires & assignes accordinge to the p^oorte intent & true meaninge of these p^{se}nts as shalbe lawfullye & reasonably demised or advised by the said Rowlande Eyre his heires or assignes or by his or there Counsaile learned in the lawe be it by feoffm release or conformaco by deede or deeds inrolled or not inrolled inrollem^t of theis p^{se}nts fyne or fynes wth p^oclamacon or wthout p^oclamacons recovey wth one or mo vouchers or by all & evye the waies or meanes above said or by such or soe manie of them or other as to the said Rowlande Eyre his heires or assignes shall seeme needefull meete or expedient Soe as the said Thomas Shakerley his wyfe and his he . . . or anie of them be not required to travill there abouts further then to . . . said towne of Darbye And further whereas the said Thomas Sh . . . by the name of Thomas Shakerley of Little Longesdon in the said . . . of Derbye gent^e is & standeth bounden unto the said Rowlande & . . . by the name of Rowlande of Hassoppe in the said Countie of De . . . gentlema in the some of one thousande pounds of lawfull monie of England in & by one obligacon or recognisens of statut^e marchant beringe date the last day of December last paste before the date of theis p^{se}nts & knowledged before Robert Alvye then & now Meare of the said towne of Nottingham and Nichola^s pluntre Clarke for the takinge of such reconisauns of debts wthin the said towne lawfullye deputed & appointed in & by the said obligacon or reconisauns of statut marchant more at large it doth & may appeare. Nowe the said Rowland Eyre is contented & pleased & for him selfe his executors & administrators covenanteth granteth & agreeth to & wth the said Thomas Shakerley his heires executors administrators & assignes & everie of them by these p^{se}nts That if the said Thomas Shakerley his heires executors & administrators for & on the . . . and ther pt^e & behalfe dooe well & trulie observe pforme fulfill & keepe and cause to be observed pformed fulfilled & kept all & singular the covennts grants pmisses articles & agreem^{ts} in & by these p^{se}nts menconed specified conteaned & declared wth on the pte & behalfe of the said Thomas Shakerley his heires executors or administrators or anie of them to be observed pformed fulfilled & kepte wthout ani fraude covin or de . . . That then &c.

Jenyns' Roll of Arms as an Ordinary.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET, HON. SECRETARY OF THE PIPE ROLL SOCIETY.

(Concluded from page 104.)

Lozengy.

294. Lozengy Arg. and Az., a chevron Gu.	} John le Gorge.	98
295. Lozengy Gu. and Erm., on a canton Az. a cross recercellée Or.	} Mons ^r Mauburney.	135
296. Lozengy Vair and Gu.	Le Conte de Kent.	2
297. Lozengy Vair and Gu., a canton Or.	} Aunsel de Gyse.	54
298. Lozengy Vair and Gu., on a canton Or a fleur-de-lis Az	} Walter de Gyse.	863

Martlets.

299. Gu., a fess betw. three martlets Or.	} Robert Teyas.	252
300. Sa., three martlets Arg.	Barthol. de Naunton.	74
301. Sa., three martlets Arg.	Bartholomew de Naunton.	306
302. Arg., on a bend betw. six martlets Gu. three roundles Or.	} Thomas Wombell.	336
303. Arg., a bend betw. two coti- ses engrailed and six martlets Sa.	} Thomas fitz Herbert.	167
304. Az., six martlets Or.	John Appelby.	269
305. Az., a bend of fusils con- joined betw. six martlets Or.	} Piers Pigot.	59
306. Sa., a fess betw. six mart- lets Arg.	} John Wissham.	76
307. Sa., a fess betw. six mart- lets Arg.	} John Wyssham.	304

Mascles.

308. Az., three mascles Or.	Thomas Katerall.	170
309. Arg., six (false) lozenges (i.e., mascles) Gu.	} Tho. Braybrooke.	289
310. Gu., seven mascles, 3, 8 and 1, Or.	} Le Cont de Winchestree.	9

Maunches.

311. Arg., a maunch Gu., and label of three pendants Vert.	} Mons ^r William Thiriskyld.	218
312. Arg., three maunches Sa.	Mons ^r Esmond Hastings.	151

Men's arms.

313. Arg., a man's arm issuant from the sinister, with the elbow in nombril, and hand in dexter chief Gu.	} Mons ^r Charles a la Maine Rouge, d'Irland, founder del Abbay de Lioke.	199
--	---	-----

Men's hands.

314. Gu., a hand ("palme") erected Arg.	Thomas de Halowton.	68
---	---------------------	----

Mullets.

315. Arg., on a chief Sa., two mullets Or pierced Gu.	Mons ^r Gerard Salvaine.	210
316. Vair, on a chief Gu. two pierced mullets Or.	Raph fitz Barnard.	315
317. Arg., a fess betw. three pierced mullets Az.	John Paslew.	380
318. Arg., on a chief Gu. three mullets of the field.	Esmond de Everard.	805
319. Arg., on a chief Gu. three pierced mullets of the field.	Esmond Euerard.	78
320. Arg., a chevron betw. three pierced mullets Gu.	Esmond Cretyng.	96
321. Gu., three pierced mullets Or, a canton Erm.	John Berley.	267
322. Sa., a chevron betw. three pierced mullets Arg.	John Maunsell.	94
323. Sa., three mullets within a bordure indented Or.	Wautier de Wigton.	58
324. Arg., a bend betw. six mullets Gu.	John Moyne.	376

Mullets of six points.

325. Gu., six mullets of as many points Or, and a label of three pendants Az.	Boego de Knovill.	366
---	-------------------	-----

Orles.

326. Gu., an orle Arg., and over all a bend Or.	Mons ^r John Lythegraines.	302
---	--------------------------------------	-----

Owls.

327. Sa., a chevron betw. three owls ("hewaux") Arg.	Mons ^r Thomas Buron.	379
--	---------------------------------	-----

Pales.

328. Arg., three pales Gu., and on a fess Az. as many martlets Or.	John fitz Neel.	251
329. Vair, three pales Gu.	Robert de Amondeville, de Wotton in Wardale.	388

Paly.

330. Paly of six Arg. and Az., a baston Gu.	John Aunsell.	86
331. Paly of six Az. and Arg., on a bend Gu., three escallops Or.	Otes Graunson.	81
332. Paly of six Or and Gu., a bend Sa.	Le Conte de Hontingdon.	3
333. Paly of six Sa. and Or.	Le Counte de Atheill.	337

Paly wavy.

334. Paly wavy of six Arg. and Gu.	William de Valoynes.	58
335. Paly wavy of six Arg. and Gu., a label of three pendants Az.	Wm de Valoignes le fitz.	367
336. Paly wavy of six Or and Gu.	Theobald de Valoignes.	23
337. Paly wavy of six Or and Sa.	John Maudyt.	264
338. Paly wavy of six Or and Gu. within a bordure Erm.	Rauf de Valoynes.	79

Per pale indented.

339. Per pale indented Arg. and Gu.	Le Conte de Leicestre.	1
340. Per pale indented Or and Gu.	Richard Louthe.	133

Palmer's staves.

341. Arg., three palmer's staves ("burdons") Gu.	John Burdon.	56
342. Az., crusilly patonce and three palmer's staves ("burdons") Or.	Walter Burdon.	250

Parrots.

343. Arg., three popinjays Vert	John Clyffe, del Wolde.	50
344. Arg., a fess Gu. betw. three popinjays Vert.	Marmaduke Twenge.	46
345. Arg., on a fess Gu. betw. three popinjays Vert as many escallops of the field.	Marmaduke Tweng.	51
346. Gu., a fess Arg. betw. three popinjays of the second beaked and legged Or.	John Fitz Marmaduk.	49
347. Gu., a fess Arg. betw. three popinjays of the second beaked and legged Or.	John (Fitz) Marmaduc.	202

Pick-axes.

348. Sa., three pick-axes Arg.	Geoffray Pigot, de Melborby.	25
349. Gu., a bend betw. six pick-axes Or.	Thomas Pikworth.	108

Piles.

350. Gu., a pile Arg.	Mons ^r John Shandos.	299
351. Or, three piles meeting in base Az.	Mons ^r Guy de Brun (read Brien).	378
352. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu.	Mons ^r Mabeu Gurnay.	346
353. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu., a canton Erm.	Le Sire Bassett.	343

354. Sa, three piles in bend issuing conjointly from the sinister base, and each terminating with a fleur-de-lis in the dexter chief, Arg.	Robert de Norton.	163
--	-------------------	-----

Piles indented.

355. Arg., a pile indented on either side with five indents Gu.	Roger Bradeston.	95
---	------------------	----

Possetts.

356. Arg., three posset-pots Gu.	Rauf Monbocher.	139
----------------------------------	-----------------	-----

Quarterly.

357. Quarterly Arg. and Gu.; over all a bend Sa. charged with three cross crosslets fitchée Or.	Thomas Blount.	78
358. Quarterly Arg. and Sa.	Mons ^r Thomas Hoo.	313
359. Quarterly Erm. and Gu.	Richard Restwald.	207
360. Quarterly Erm. and Gu., in the 2nd and 3rd quarters frettée Or.	Robert Staundon.	368
361. Quarterly Gu. and Arg. within a bordure indented Sa.	Le Cont de Hertford.	13
362. Quarterly Gu. and Erm., in the 1st and 4th quarters a goat's head Arg.	Mons ^r John de Stanhope.	310
363. Quarterly Gu. and Or, over all a bend Vair.	Geffrye Sakevyll, de Sussex.	178
364. Quarterly Or and Gu., in the 1st quarter a martlet Sa.	John Crawcestree.	354

Quatrefoils.

365. Arg., three quatrefoils Gu., and over all a canton of the second.	Mons ^r [William] Dryby.	301
--	------------------------------------	-----

Ravens.

366. Or, two ravens Sa.	Thomas Corbet, de Caux.	22
367. Or, three ravens Sa.	Rauf Corbett.	131

Reindeers' heads.

368. Arg., three reindeers' heads caboshed Sa.	Thomas Bowet.	175
--	---------------	-----

Roses.

369. Az., a rose Or, pierced of the field.	Esteven de Gossinton.	261
370. Or, a chevron Az. betw. three roses Gu.	Thomas Russell.	402

* Additional MSS., 12224.

371. Or, a chevron Az. betw. three roses Gu.; a label of as many pendants Arg.	} Mons ^r Hugh Russell.	404
372. Sa., on a fess Arg. three roses Gu.		
	} John de Newby.	277

Roundles.

373. Arg., three roundles Gu. within a bordure Az.	} John Besill, le nephew.	372
374. Arg., a chevron betw. three roundles Gu.		
375. Arg., on a chief Gu. three roundles Or.	} Morice Russell.	97
376. Or, three roundles Gu.	} Edward Cortney, Conte [de] Devon.	344

Saltires.

377. Arg., a saltire Sa. and label of three pendants Gu.	} Robert Barceworth.	84
378. Gu., a saltire betw. four cross crosslets fitchée Arg.		
	} John de Brompton.	325

Ships.

379. Or, a ship Sa.	} Mons ^r Geffrye Neville, Admirall du Conqueror.	19
---------------------	---	----

Stags' heads.

380. Gu., a stag's head caboshed Or.	} John de ffelton.	171
381. Gu., a stag's head caboshed Or.		
382. Or, a "dayme's" head Sa.	} Wichart Helyon.	125
383. Vert, a stag's head caboshed within a bordure indented Or.	} William de Dent.	122
384. Arg., on a chief Gu. two stag's heads caboshed Or.		
385. Arg., a fess Gu., and in chief two stags' heads caboshed Or.	} John de Papham.	302a
386. Arg., a chevron Sa. betw. three stags' heads, three quarter full, coupéd at the neck Or.		
387. Arg., three stags' heads caboshed Sa.	} Thomas Rygmayden.	156
388. Arg., a chevron betw. three stags' heads caboshed Sa.	} Rogeir de Ellerton, de Swaldale.	119
389. Az., three stags' heads caboshed ("palmes")* Or.	} William de Hügefort.	61

* In Guillim's time part of the stag's antler was termed the palm, but at this early date the entire head seems to have been so called occasionally.

Stirrups.

390. Arg., three stirrups pendant from their straps Gu.	William Gyfford.	150
391. Arg., three stirrups pendant from their straps Gu.	W ^m Giffarde.	395
392. Gu., three stirrups pendant from their straps Or.	Wautier Skydmore.	92

Suns.

393. Az., a sun Or (Arg. MS. 12224).	Mons ^r [*Andrew] Hugarde, de Danmarke.	916
394. Az., a sun Or.	Mons ^r [+John] Sincleer.	817

Swans.

395. Gu., a swan Arg.	Thomas Asdale.	88
-----------------------	----------------	----

Swine.

396. Arg., a chevron betw. three swine passant Sa.	Thomas Swynethwayte.	391
397. Sa., three swine passant Arg.	Robert Swynehow.	230

Swords.

398. Arg., three swords conjoined in one pomel, with the points in dexter and sinister chiefs and base, Gu.	William Stapilton, de Cumberland.	196
399. Gu., three swords Arg.	Mauld Longespée, filie a William Longespée, Duc de Normande, et compagnie a Mons ^r Hugh Mortimer, qui vient oue le Conqueror.	195

Trees.

400. Arg., three stumps of trees ("racynes") coupéd and eradicated Sa.	Richard Retour.	164
--	-----------------	-----

Unicorns' heads.

401. Sa., three unicorns' heads coupéd at the neck Arg.	John de fletham.	165
---	------------------	-----

Water-bougets.

402. Arg., an estoile Or, and on a chief Az. three water-bougets of the second.	Mons ^r John Tereby.	278
---	--------------------------------	-----

Whirlpools.

403. A gurge or whirlpool Arg. and Az.	Rauf de Gorges.	47
--	-----------------	----

* Additional MSS., 12224.

† Additional MSS., 12224.

Wolves' heads.

404. Az., a wolf's head erased Arg.	Hugh Louf, le primer Cont de Chester, en la Conquest.	5
405. Gu., crusilly Or, a wolf's head erased Arg.	Richard Louf, le second Cont de Chestree, son fitz.	6

Wrathts.

406. Arg., three chaplets Gu., the roses pierced Or.	Mons ^r Robert Hilton, de Swyne; unius foundatoris de Swine Abby. Postea Melton, modo Darcii.	236
407. Arg., three chaplets Gu.	Pigott Lascelles.	338
408. Arg., three chaplets Or (? error; see above).	Mons ^r Ro. Hylton de Swyne.	339
409. Az., on a chief Arg. three chaplets of roses Gu.	John Cressener.	200

INDEX OF NAMES.

The numbers are those of the entries in the Ordinary.

Abernoun, 121.	Bowes, 92.	Cifrewast, see Shep- erwast.	Dent, 388.
Achart, 43.	Bowet, 368.	Clapeham, 56.	Derwentwater, 9.
Aglomby, 15.	Boys, 37, 162.	Clare, 102.	Devon, Earl of, 376.
Albemarle, Earl of, 139.	Braddene, 74.	Clyffe, 343.	Deyville, 241.
Allanby, 114.	Bradeston, 355.	Clyfton, 111, 191.	Dodingsells, see Odingsells.
Amondeville, 329.	Bradschawe, 69.	Cobham, 155.	Dovedall, 177.
Apilgarth, 3.	Braybrooke, 309.	Cockfelde, 150.	Driffeld, 288.
Appelby, 334.	Brewes, 165.	Cokerington, 151.	Drownsfild, 128.
Arthoys, 233.	Broughton, 10.	Cokyn, 79.	Dryby, 365.
Asdale, 395.	Brompton, 378.	Colville, 219.	Dychaunt, 28.
Aston, 76.	Brun, 351.	Conyers, 231.	Edenham, 69.
Atheill [Athol], Earl of, 333.	Brytby, 222.	Copland, 169.	Eglesfild, 188.
Aunsell, 330.	Buckton, 253.	Corbet, 366, 367.	Eglestone, 186.
Badlesmere, 206, 207.	Burdon, 341, 342.	Cornwall, Earl of, 189.	Ellerton, 388.
Balon, 42.	Burley, 24.	Cortney, 376.	Elmeden, 54.
Bank, 163.	Burninghill, 100.	Cosington, see Gos- sinton.	Eltoftes, 112.
Barcworth, 377.	Buron, 327.	Cottingham, 202.	Erlington, 4.
Barnak, 93.	Buteleir, 147.	Cotun, 32.	Esshote, 199.
Bassett, 105, 106.	Button, 216.	Couderay, 88.	Everard, 318, 319.
Bassett, 146.	Bynchestree, 143.	Coupland, Sieur de, 139.	Everingham, 276.
Bassett, Sieur, 353.	Bysshopbery, 210.	Crawcestree, 364.	ffanaecourt, 84.
Beauchamp, 53.	Calverley, 101.	Creseby, 70.	ffarnehill, 78.
Beauchamp, 80.	Caresville, 30.	Cressener, 409.	ffeltgrave, 136.
Beaulieu, 85.	Carles, 293.	Cretyng, 320.	ffelton, 272, 380, 381.
Belasise, 112.	Carnaby, 5.	Curwene, 246.	ffetheir, 201.
Benhall, 68.	Caterall, see Kater- all.	Dacre, 161.	ff-hacree, 184.
Bere, 85.	Causton, 55.	Dagworth, 123.	Fitz-Barnard, 316.
Berhalgh, 45.	Cayville, see Kay- vyle.	Dalangerie, 164.	Fitz-Bernard, 221.
Berley, 321.	Chamberlayne, 196.	Daldene, 171.	Fitz-Elys, 144.
Bernack, 94.	Chamberleyne, 197.	Dalston, 86.	Fitz-Herbert, 303.
Besill, 373.	Chandos, see Shan- dos.	Dandelegh, 12.	Fitz-Marmaduc, 347. (See Twenge.)
Bigot, 280.	Charles, 292.	Dawbeney, 230.	Fitz-Marmaduk, 346. (See Twenge.)
Blencowe, 107.	Chaunceller, 103.	Dawbeny, 229.	Fitz-Martyn, 8.
Bleverhassett, 185.	Chaworth, 35, 133.	De la Hay, 192, 193.	Fitz-Neel, 328.
Blount, 237, 357.	Chester, Earl of, 187, 274, 277, 404, 405.	De la More, 173.	Fitz-Payne, 260.
Bolton, 142.		De la Vale, 18.	Fitz-Sтивен, 258.
Bosville, 167, 226.		Dene, 82.	Fitz-Williams, 39.
Boun, 158.			

- ffetham, 401.
 ffors, 139.
 ffossard, 66.
 ffrevile, 156.
 Gaunt, 36, 252.
 Gansil, 58.
 Gaveston, 189.
 Genvyle, 95.
 Gerberge, 290, 291.
 Gernons, 274.
 Gertheston, 211.
 Gerveys, 194.
 Giffarde, 391.
 Gilliot, 81.
 Golofreo, 44.
 Gorge, 294.
 Gorges, 403.
 Gossinton, 369.
 Gounes, 127.
 Graunson, 331.
 Greene, 109.
 Greystock, 181.
 Gurnay, 352.
 Gyfford, 390.
 Gyse, 297, 298.
 Hake, 21.
 Halnaby, 240.
 Halowton, 314.
 Hamerton, 257.
 Haslarton, 116.
 Hastings, 98.
 Hastings, 312.
 Hatfild, 284.
 Haward, 61.
 Hebdent, 228.
 Heesee, 283.
 Heeton, 282.
 Helton, 2.
 Helyon, 382.
 Hercy, 140.
 Heron, 265, 266, 267.
 Heronvyle, 264.
 Hertford, Earl of, 361.
 Hilton, 406.
 Hoghton, 26. (See Houghton.)
 Holme, 238.
 Hondesacre, 113.
 Hontingdon, Earl of, 332.
 Hoo, 358.
 Hopton, 16.
 Horsley, 268.
 Hoton, 183.
 Houghton, 25. (See Houghton.)
 Hugarie, 393.
 Hufefort, 389.
 Huntercombe, 27.
 Huntingfeld, 65.
 Huntingfeld, 220.
 Huse, 23.
 Hylton, 403.
 Ingleby, 200.
 Ingram, 217.
 Ireland, the Mar-
 shall of, 73.
 Katerall, 308.
 Kayvyle, 232.
 Kent, Earl of, 296.
 Knovill, 325.
 Knowles, 126.
 Kyrkan, 270.
 Kyrkeby, 14.
 Kyrrell, 135.
 Lamplogh, 289.
 Lancastree, 11.
 Langton, 278.
 Lascelles, 407.
 Laton, 51.
 Ledebroke, 120.
 Leegh, 17.
 Leicestre, Earl of, 339.
 Lesume, 33.
 Levinton, 125.
 Lewyne, 60.
 Longespée, 399.
 Longvale, 71.
 Longvyle, 223.
 Louf, 404, 405.
 Louthe, 340.
 Lownd, 244.
 Lysoures, 134.
 Lythegraynes, 326.
 Maine Rouge, 313.
 Malemaines, 75.
 Mallett, 97.
 Manchell, 254.
 Marshall of Ireland, the, 73.
 Martyn, 7, 8.
 Martyndale, 34.
 Mauburney, 295.
 Mauduit, 110.
 Mauduyt, 6.
 Maudyt, 337.
 Maunsell, 322.
 Mawley, 67.
 Melsanby, 29.
 Melton, 172, 281.
 Meschines, 277.
 Monbocher, 356.
 Monceaux, 178.
 Montague, 255.
 Mortimer, 239, 242.
 Moteys, 141.
 Moyne, 324.
 Muscon, 176.
 Myniot, 262.
 Mynnot, 263.
 Naunton, 300, 301.
 Neville, 379.
 Newby, 372.
 Newsers, 251.
 Newsom, 212.
 Norfolk, Earl of, 280.
 Normanvyle, 208.
 Norton, 182, 354.
 Norwich, 279.
 Odingswells, 205.
 Ogle, 153.
 Ormond, Earl of, 147.
 Ousthorpe, 243.
 Oxcliff, 99.
 Pakenham, 170.
 Papham, 384, 385.
 Paslew, 317.
 Paule, 215.
 Pavent, 50.
 Payne, 286.
 Paynel, 20.
 Perc, 52.
 Perche, 218.
 Percy, 227.
 Peyvre, 115.
 Pigot, 305, 348.
 Pikard, 195.
 Pikworth, 349.
 Popham, see Pap-
 ham.
 Pype, 214.
 Quaytricke, 245.
 Ragan, 386.
 Ravenshelme, 224.
 Ravenshelme, 225.
 Raynford, 160.
 Reresby, 62, 63.
 Restwald, 359.
 Retford, 124.
 Retour, 400.
 Rever, 47.
 Rither, 46.
 Rommesey, 203.
 Russell, 169, 370,
 371, 375.
 Rydell, 250.
 Rygmayden, 387.
 St. Clare, see Sin-
 cleer.
 St. Omer, 213.
 Sakevill, 363.
 Salisbury, 174.
 Salkeld, 249.
 Salvaine, 315.
 Sandes, 168.
 Saudford, 87.
 Sapy, 96.
 Scrembly, 22.
 Scudamore, see
 Skydmore.
 Shandos, 350.
 Sheperwast, 31.
 Sincleer, 394.
 Sinscyward, 77.
 Skelton, 234.
 Skidburgh, 261.
 Skirpenbeke, Baron
 of, 175.
 Skydmore, 392.
 Skypion, 1.
 Sleights, 179.
 Somervyle, 41.
 Spewethorne, 57.
 Stafford, 129.
 Stallingburgh, 166.
 Stanhope, 362.
 Stanley, 48.
 Stapilton, 398.
 Staundon, 360.
 Staunton, 72.
 Stirkeland, 193.
 Story, 285.
 Strecche, 130.
 Strickland, see
 Stirkeland.
 Strother, 64.
 Stuttaville, 40.
 Surteys, 104.
 Swynborne, 89.
 Swynehow, 397.
 Swynethwayte, 396.
 Swynford, 13, 117.
 Tereby, 402.
 Teyas, 299.
 Thiriskyl, 311.
 Thirkewald, 90.
 Thornburgh, 247.
 Thorneham, 271.
 Thorueton, 259.
 Thorp, 154.
 Trewent, 190.
 Trewloue, 119.
 Tunstall, 152.
 Tutchett, 122.
 Tweng, 345.
 Twenge, 344.
 Tylioll, 275.
 Ulgham, 148.
 Valoignes, 335, 336.
 Valoynes, 334, 338.
 Vaux, 49, 108.
 Ver, 91.
 Wakefyl, 145.
 Wapaille, 131.
 Wappayle, 132.
 Wassand, 204.
 Waterton, 35.
 Wauton, 118.
 Well, 256.
 Wellesby, 188.
 Weltdene, 287.
 Wessyngton, 19.
 West, 235, 236.
 Weston, 209.
 Wetewang, 269.
 Wigton, 323.
 Willeshorpe, 273.
 Wilsheire, 137.
 Winchester, Earl
 of, 310.
 Wissham, 306. (See
 Wyssham.)
 Wolsingham, 149.
 Wombell, 392.
 Woodhull, 157.
 Wynale, 180.
 Wyssham, 307. (See
 Wissham.)
 Wystowe, 374.
 Wyvell, 248.

THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF CATTISTOCK,
Co. DORSET.

BY THE REV. E. COLLETT, M.A.

THE Registers of this parish extend from the year 1558 to the present time. The following is a list of the separate books:—

No. 1. Marriages—November, 1558, to October, 1710.

Baptisms—November, 1558, to April, 1711.

Burials—November, 1558, to June, 1708.

No. 2. Marriages—May 6, 1701, to December 25, 1753.

Baptisms—May 28, 1700, to December 25, 1798.

Burials—April 4, 1700, to December 5, 1798.

No. 3. Marriages—May 13, 1754, to June 18, 1780.

No. 4. Baptisms—March 24, 1799, to November 9, 1817.

Burials—February 14, 1799, to December 22, 1822.

No. 5. Baptisms—January 3, 1813, to March 19, 1869.

No. 6. Marriages—May 13, 1813, to June 25, 1837.

No. 7. Burials—January 24, 1813, to —

No. 8. Marriages—January 16, 1838, to —

No. 9. Baptisms—April 2, 1869 to —

The following general notes with respect to omissions may well find a record here:—

BAPTISMS.—There are no baptisms between June 27, 1649, and July 31, 1651; between Dec. 29, 1674, and May 31, 1683; none in 1669, 1672, 1673.

MARRIAGES.—There is no entry except one, which is probably spurious, between July 27, 1637, and April 26, 1639. No entries between 1644 and Sept. 15, 1658, except the following, which is in another part of the book:—"Anno Dom. 1652. Marriages—Robert Rogers of Rampigham and Elizabeth Bradford married the 19th day of Aprill."

No entries between December 19, 1674, and July 31, 1684.

BURIALS.—None in the years 1578, 1610, 1613 (one illegible in 1616), 1619, 1638, 1669, 1672, 1673; and from December, 1674, to May 20, 1683, there is no entry. Two blank leaves are left, and the note, "*Hiatus magnus maximè defendendus*."

There are no entries in the years 1708-4-5, 1707, or 1711.

The first volume is of paper, in vellum cover, and is much dilapidated; the leaves at the beginning containing the marriages are all of them loose, and much destroyed by damp.

On the first page are the following notes:—

" appoynt that such monyes . . . be payd unto the churchwardens for yis yeare ensuinge 1658.

" In Henry Bishop's hands 6s 8d.

" In Lewes Dikes hands 6s 8d.

" In William Scaplin's hands 6s 8d and for successively (?) . . .

to the churchwardens untill . . . time at the . . . shall otherwise dispose of it.

Ita Testam^o

Rob Cheeke Rector

Ffrancis Bishop

Edward Mayo
Robert Hood
Willia Rawlin
Andrew Strode
Edward Tanner
Walter Rogers
ffras Daw
William —

Md^m There was 40^s given by Mr. John Mayo Rector of this Pshe to the use of y^e Church of Catstocke w^{ch} monye was to be employed in a decent cover for y^e font in Catstock Church.

In the hands of the present churchwadens viz: Will }
Forse and Steven Furmage the above mentioned }
6s 8d yt was in Lewis Dikes hand and the 6s 8d yt }
was in Will Scaplin's hands }

Of the Church goods whereof the Churchwardens are lyable to give an account

A Chalice with a cover
A pewter Bottle
A flagon Pewter
A Table cloath
A napkin
A paire of Andirons
A ladder

Memorandum.—The Chalice and cover were given to the parish of Catistock by the Lady Ann Dawlet of Chantmarle and the old Chalice converted into a plate at her Ladyship's own charge.

Rec^d of Thom Burte for a seate in the Pshe belonging to the Parsonage by Donation—00—09—00

June 21. 1663 "

The following is a Copy from Entry in the Book kept for the Register of Marriages Between the Years 1638 & 1639.

"OCTOBRIS DIE NONO ANNO DOM: 1632."

"THE isle in the North side of the Church at Catstocke, was builded by me John Mayo Rector of the said Church of Catstocke, in the year of our Lord God one thousand sixe hundred and thirtie; half of which isle towards the East, I have made and appointed in perpetuum only to the Farme of Chalmington, now the Land and house of Sir Richard Strode, Knight, and to any other that shall take it or have it, of and from him.

The highest seat in the West side against the Tower I have made and whole appointed for the Farme of North Chalmington, now in the tenure and possession of George Dawe, who hath payd me eighteen shillings for it. The second seat in the same west side against the Tower I have made and onely appointed for the House of Thomas Dawe of Wickam being his own land for which he hath payd me eighteen shillings.

The third seat in the same West side against the Tower I have solye made and appointed for the Rector of Catstocke, that he that is Rector then, shall place and sett there whom he please.

The fourth seat in the same West side, I have made and appointed for John Tiger and James Leonard now inhabitants in two severall houses in Merifeild within the Parish of Catstocke who have payd me five shillings a peece for the seat. And the said James Leonard hath payd me five shillings for his sister or any other woman which he shall thinke fitt to sit in the fift seat.

If the inhabitants or tennants of any of those lands and houses, who have seats in the said West side of the Church against the Tower, do change or gos away who have payed for their seats, They that have there houses or tennants shall repay them or there Assignes, that which they have laid out. Otherwise they may not sitt there, But any other whom the Rector and Churchwardens shall appoynt."

"JOHN MAYO, Rector of Catstocke."

The following is a List of the Rectors of the Parish of Cattistock from the Year 1298.

Roger de Cryketot, 1298.
John de la More, 1343.
Stephen Monsel, 1362.
John Bennet, 1363.
John Rowland, 1387.
John Stokys, 1428.
John Hasard, 1445.
Morgan Wynter, 1447.
John Dudman, 1449.
John Curteyes, 1465.
Richard Lake, 1470.
John Milet, 1474.
James Rogers, 1522.
John Maskal 1545, Buried at Cattistock.
John Peers, 1588.
John Fannel.
John Mayo, 1614. Buried at Cattistock.
William Roberts, 1636 " "
Robert Cheeke, 1650 " "
Edward Peale, 1678 " "
Michael Cheeke, 1682. Buried at Cattistock.
John Haynes, 1699 " "
William Churchill, 1758 " "
John Churchill, 1771.
Christopher Churchill, 1774.
John Ravenhill, 1782. Instituted Feb.
Robert Broadley, 1805. Instituted Jan. 24.
John W^m Clarke,* Rector about Sep. 1851 (resigned).
Henry Hughes Still, 1856. Buried at Cattistock.
John Kingston, 1860. Instituted March.
Keith H. Barnes, 1863. Instituted Sep. 23 (resigned).
Arthur Drummond Wilkins, Oct. 1875 (the present Rector).

The following occurs in the fly-leaf of No. 4 Register:—

"A Summary of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the Parish of Cattistock during one hundred years, 1701—1800." The details are given, the following are the totals:—

BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			
M.	F.	Total.	Marr.	M.	F.	Total.
492	485	977	308	315	388	703

CATSTOCKE BURIALLS ANNO. DOM., 1558.

Ricard Tigere the wife of John Tigere buried the last day of August 1558.

Christopher Chewell the sonne of Christopher Chewell gent was buried the 13th day of August 1558.

William Watts buried the 29 day of October 1558.

Peran Watts widdow buried the 4th day of January 1559.

Thomas Pringelgest buried the 17th day of January 1559.

Ellinor Strode the daughter of John Strode buried the 28th day of April 1559.

Elizabeth Hellier widdow buried the 15th day of May 1559.

John Watts the sonne of Robert Watts buried the 4th day of January 1560.

Robert Watts the sonne of Robert Watts buried the 12 day of January 1560.

* Clarke seems to have resigned; he is officiating minister Aug. 19, 1857, and also Nov. 7, 1855.

John Tigere the son of Thomas Tigere buried the 25 day of January 1560.
Edith Pringelgest the daughter of Robert Pringelgest buried the 21 day of February 1564.

Robert Smith als Tetheroy buried the 11th day of January 1564.

Agnes Thicke Widdow buried the 8th day of October 1564.

Elizabeth Watts the wife of Thomas Watts buried the 20 day of June 1569.

Ellinor Pringelgest the wife of Robert Pringelgest buried the 5th day of August 1571.

William Watts the son of Roger Watts buried the 13 day of August 1571.

Christopher Chewell gent buried the 10th day May 1572.

Thomas Watts buried the 25 day of August 1573.

Susan Watts the daughter of Thomas Watts buried the 26th day of September 1573.

William Watts the sonne of Thomas Watts buried the 26th day of September 1573.

Turner the daughter of Ambrose Turner buried the 16th day of April 1574.

Thomas the sonne of buried the 4th day of October 1574.

[These two follow each other.]

Christian Beer Widdow buried the first day of September 1575.

Alice Hellier the daughter of John Hellier buried the 22nd day of September 1575.

Jasber Stroude gent buried the 5th of October 1575.

Joan Watts Widdow buried the 6th day of february 1576.

Katheren Chicke the wife of Ralph Chicke buried the 5 day of June 1577.

Dunstan the sonne of Henry buried the 6th day of July 1677. [? 1577.]

[These two follow each other.]

Edith Hellier the wife of John Hellier buried the 27th day of March 1579.

George Hellier the sonne of John Hellier buried the 30th day of March 1579.

Katheren Hellier the wife of Christopher Hellier buried the 25th day of April 1581.

John Thicke buried the 14th day of february 1583.

Elizabeth Hellier the daughter of John Hellier buried the 16th day of March 1583.

Agnes Lovelace the daughter of Richard Lovelace buried the 9th dy of July 1585.

Joane Hellier the wife of John Hellier buried the 8th day of November 1585.

Robert Pringelgest buried the August 1586.

Alice Turner the wife of Roger Turner buried the 12th day of November 1587.

Alexander Turner the sonne of Roger Turner buried the 12th day of December 1587.

Thomas Orchard buried the 11th day of february 1588.

John Hellier buried the 23rd day of February 1588.

John Mascall Clarke buried the 7th day of March 1588.

[This John Mascall appears to have been the Rector of Cattistock for forty-three years, from 1545, when he succeeded James Rogers, who was instituted in 1522.]

Thomas Hellier buried the first day of August 1588.

Henrye Hellier buried the 27th day of June 1589.

Ricard Palmer the wife of John Palmer buried the 8th day of October 1589.

Elizabeth Hutchins buried the 12th day of May 1590.

Agnes Hellier als Frampton widdow buried the first day of August 1590.

Agnes Tiger the wife of Robert Tiger buried the 30 day of January 1590 [o.s.]

Elizabeth Hatherley the daughter of Gregorye Hatherly buried the 16th day of June 1591.

William Gullifer buried the 5th day of September 1591.

Dounstone Palmer the sonne of John Palmer buried the 18th day of July 1592.

Hugh Shewell gent buried the 16th day of August 1593.

John Stroode gent buried the 4th day of february 1593.

Edith Gullifer buried the 26th day of April 1594.

Mary Gullifer buried the 29th day of June 1595.

Francis Pinnable buried the 25th day of August 1595.

Nicholas Hutchins buried the 8th day of April 1596.

Agnes Guppin the wife of John Guppin buried the 4th day of June 1596.

Agnes Gullifer the daughter of Joane Gullifer buried the 28th day of August 1597.

William Watts buried the first day of October 1597.

Anne Watts the wife of Roger Watts buried the 22nd day of October 1595.

Phillis Guppin the daughter of John Guppin buried the 24th day of February 1597.

Grace Hellier the wife of John Hellier buried the 17th day of April 1598.

John Hellier gent buried the 15th day of february 1599.

Henry Dawe the son of John Dawe buried the 29th day of July 1600.

Joane Dawe the wife of John Dawe buried the 15th day of September 1601 at hollway.

Pennable Bennett gent buried the 20th day of March 1601.
 Alice Goole the daughter of Elizabeth Goole buried the 4th day of March 1603.
 Gregory Thicke buried the 15th day of January 1603 [o.s.]
 John Dawe of holloway buried the 8th day of June 1604.
 Augustin Cole Gent buried the 30th day of August 1604.
 Jude Suger buried the 6th day of February 1604.
 Ellinor Moore the wife of William Moore buried the 18th day of January 1607.
 Austin Stroud buried the 17th of february 1608.
 Marye Tuchiner the daughter of Henry Tuchiner minister buried the 20 day of April 1609.
 George Dawe of North Chalmington buried the third day of february 1609.
 Christian Lawrence the wife of William Lawrence of Chantmarle buried the 2^o day of March 1609.
 Margaret Marlin als Birt buried the 22nd day of April 1610.
 Ellis Hellier buried the 30th day of November 1610.
 Bride Byshope the wife of William Byshope of holloway buried the 12th day of July 1613.
 Edith Hellier buried the 18th day of November 1614.
 Raynold Cole buried the 29th day of May 1615.
 Christopher Stone buried the 29th day of June 1615 being hurt in a marle pit at Wrxhall.
 Robert Bigadle als Miller buried the 10th day of November 1615.
 Agnes Bigadle the wife of Henry Bigadle buried the 4th day of December 1615.
 Henry Bigadle buried the 9th day of December 1615.
 Anne Lovelace the wife of Thomas Lovelace buried the 3^d day of March 1615.
 James Lovelace the sonne of Thomas Lovelace buried 23rd day of April 1616.
 John Strode Gent buried the 21st day of August 1616 in the middle of the Church.
 Elizabeth Forsse the daughter of Robert Forsse buried the 7 day of June 1617 about the age of two yeares old and half.
 Anno Dom. 1619.
 In this yeare 1619 noe one buride at all.
 Judith Muston Widdow buried the 27th day of October 1620.
 [The only burial since June 7, 1617.]
 Anna Strode the wife of John Strode Esq^r of Chantmarrell within this Pah deceased the 8th day of August and was buried the 11th day of the same monneth at Beamister 1621.
 Joseph Butcher als Watts buried the 23rd day of April 1622.
 Joane Watts als Butcher the wife of William Watts als Butcher buried the 18th day of April 1624.
 Betterrice Birt the wife of Leonard Birt buried the 15th day of January 1625.
 Gregorje Hatherly buried the 11th day of March 1627.
 Alexander Dike buried the 19th day of May 1628.
 Alexander Dike the sonne of Alexander Dike buried the 7th day of August 1628.
 Susan Hatherley Widdow buried the 16th day of April 1631.
 Marye Rogers buried the 19th day of March 1632 beinge a girle about 6 yeares of age.
 John Moodie a child of three weeks old buried the 19th day of March 1633.
 John Mayo Rector of Catstock buried the 17th day of februarye 1634.
 Robert Baker the servant of William Dawe buried the 29th day of August 1635.
 Temperance the daughter of George Chirke buried the 5th day of August 1637.
 Florrie Freman buried the 22nd day July 1638 widdow.
 Elizabeth Goare the wife of William Goare gent buried the 12th day of March 1638.
 ffancis Devenishe Spur. Margery Devenishe buried the 15th day of April 1639.
 Anne Stroude widdow buried the 12th day of May 1639.
 William Pitman the sonne of Thomas Pitman buried the 28th day of March 1639 [o.s.]
 Thomas Pitman buried the 9 day of february 1640.
 Justice Bradford widdow buried the 20th day of July 1642 the wife of Symon Bradford deceased.
 William Roberts Rector of Catstocke buried the 17th day of January 165^o in the Chancell.
 Andrew Stroude buried the 11th day of feab. 1654.
 Philipe Hellier the sonne of William Hellier buried the 26th day of March 1655.
 Justice Bradford widdow buried the 29th day of September 1655.
 John Cheeke the sonne of Mr Robert Cheeke cher & parson buried the 26th Day of December 1656.

William Goare gent buried the 13th day of January 1656 at ffrome Wachurch.
 Henry Bishope buried the second day of Aprill 1657 from North Chalmington.
 Sarah the daughter of Robert Strode was buried the 20th of October 1658 in the middle of the Church.

Stephen furrmage the sonne of Stephen furrmage buried the 12th day of August.
 Richard Bishop of Metford within this parish deceased the 31st day of December and was buried the 8th day of January 1660.

Nomina Sepulchorum A^o 1661.

Alicea Uxor Roberti Cheek hujus Parochiæ Rectoris Sepulta decimo sexto die Augusti A^o 1661.

Gulielmus Butcher alias Watts Augusti vicesimo quinto sepultus Recusans ritū et ordinem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Vel Salutem non Petens.

Anna White ancilla et famula Duo Richardo Strode Equiti Aurato Sepulta 18^{to} Novembris 1662.

Richardus Gray Roberto Cheek Rectori famulus sepultus decimo die Martij ejusdem anni 1662.

Faitha Saunders uxor Gulielmus septimo die Decembr 1666.

Moria Tizzar octobr. 14^a 1668.

Maria Forse 28^o Septembris 1670.

Joanna Turner Uxor Thomæ Turner Decembr 6 1674.

Bridgetta Dawe Vidua decembr 13 1674.

Hiatus magnus maximè deflendus.

Aprill y^e 24th 1702

allowed by us

Ric: Bingham

H. Seymes

Anno Domini 1703, confirmed by us

N. Napier. Robert Browne.

June 23 Thomas Major of Cerne Abbas Labourer affid made June 23.

[End of Burials in Vol. i.]

ANNO DOM: 1558.—BAPTISMES.

Humphery Harris the sonne of William Harris baptised the 16th day of Aprill 1558.
 Abraham Pringelgest the sonne of Robert Pringelgest baptised the 27th day of Aprill 1558.

Ellen Forse the daughter of Thomas Forse baptised the 23rd day of July 1558.

Elizabeth Beere the daughter of Richard Beere baptised the 17th day of May 1560.

Robert Rogers and John Rogers sonnes of Thomas Rogers baptised the 4th day of August 1560.

Robert Strowde the sonne of John Strowde baptised the 17 day of Aprill 1562.

John Sidnam the sonne of Thomas Sidnam baptised the 17 day of December 1563.

Margaret Forse the daughter of Henry Forse baptised the 25th day of february 1564.

Hillary Forse the sonne of Henry Forse baptised the first day of September 1566.

Walter Squib the sonne of Michael Squib baptised the 19th day of September 1567.

Alice Gullifer the daughter of William Gullifer baptised the 20th day of June 1572.

William Chewell the sonne of Hugh Chewell gent baptised the 6th day of february 1574.

{ Christian Hellier the daughter of Christopher Hellier baptised the 26th day of September 1574.

{ Richard Rouden the sonne of Christopher Rouden baptised the 20 day of December 1574.

Austin Forse the daughter of Jerome Forse baptised the 17th day of February 1575.

William Goslinge sonne of Robert Goslinge baptised the first day of July 1576.

Hugh Chewell the sonne of Hugh Chewell gent baptised the 30th day of November 1576.

Bride Hellier the daughter of Christopher Hellier baptised the first day of March 1578.

Dearin Chewell the sonne of Hugh Chewell gent baptised the 20 day of March 1578.

Chamsin Forse the daughter of Jerome Forse baptised the 27 of September 1578.

John Chewell the sonne of Hugh Chewell gent baptised the 24th June 1579.

Betterice Bishope the daughter of William Bishop baptised the 28 day of June 1579.

William Gifford the son of Walter Gifford baptised the 17th day of March 1581.

Elizabeth Goule the daughter of John Goule baptised the 5th day of June 1582.

Isott Goule the daughter of John Goule baptised the 29th day of March 1587.

Edith Ford the daughter of William ford baptised the 31 day of July 1591.

John Guppie the son of John Guppie was baptised the 8th day of Aprill 1592.

Grace Bradford the daughter of Elizabeth Bradford was baptised the 29th day of April 1593.

William Bishop the sonne of William Bishope and Alice his wife baptised the 23rd day of June 1594.

[First instance of mother's name being given.]

Thomas Pitman the sonne of Thomas Pitman baptised the 17th day of November 1596.

Mary Gudden the daughter of Francis Gudden baptised the 9th day of March 1596.

John Oldis the sonne of William Oldis baptised the 20th day of September 1598.

John Slade the sonne of John Slade baptised the 28th day of November 1598.

Agnes Boldin the daughter of William Boldin baptised the 6th day of January 1599.

Walter Draughton the sonne of Thomas Draughton baptised the 10th day of July 16th 4.

Joan Tuchiner the daughter of Henry Tuchiner baptised the 10th day of February 1604.

Elizabeth ffooke the daughter of wil^m ffooke baptised the [blank.]

Mary Hatherly the daughter of John Hatherly and Alice his wife baptised the 1st day of April 1605.

Marye Tuchiner the daughter of Henry Tuchiner baptised the 2 day of November 1608.

William Webber the sonne of William Webber of Sidlin and Alice his wife baptised the 25th day of January 1608.

Jane Tuchiner the daughter of Mr Henry Tuchiner baptised in the yeare 1610.

William frampton als Hellier the sonne of william Frampton als Hellier and Margaret his wife was baptised the 16th day of October 1612.

[This is the first of 10 entries of the name Frampton als Hellier.]

Edward Mayo the sonne of John Mayo Clark and Elizabeth his wife baptised the 14 day of August 1614.

Abel Hellier the sonne of Christian Hellier and the reputed father Jasper Rogers baptised the 8th day of June 1615.

Dorothee Strode the daughter of Sir Richard Strode and Dame Elizabeth his wife baptised the 8th day of June 1616.

Penelope Strode the daughter of Sir Richard Strode and Dame Elizabeth his wife baptised the 19th day of January 1617.

Luke Meere als Dearinge the sonne of Luke Meere als Dearinge and Joane his wife baptised the 27th Day of february 1618.

Thomas Mayo the sonne of John Mayo Clarke and Elizabeth his wife baptised the 11th day of April 1619.

Anne Strode the daughter of Sir Richard Strode Knight and dame Elizabeth his wife baptised the 22nd day of April 1619.

Richard Rawles the sonne of Richard Rawles and Mellior his wife baptised the 25th day of April 1621.

Joane Strode the daughter of John Strode Esq^r and Anne his wife of Chantmarrell in the psh of Catstocke baptised the first day of December 1622.

Jane Tigard the daughter of Edward Tigard and Margaret his wife baptised the 17th day of September 1625.

George Strode the sonne of Sir John Strode Knight and Dame Anne his wife baptised the 28th day of November 1626.

Katheren Strode the daughter of Sir Ric Strode Knight and Dame Elizabeth his wife baptised the 13th day of March 1628.

John Stroud the sonne of Robert Stroud and Uria^h his wife baptised the first day of June 1628.

Hugh Strode the sonne of Sir John Strode Knight and dame Anne his wife baptised the 29 day of June in Chantmarle Chapel 1628.

Thomas Strode the son of Sir John Strode Knight baptised the 17th day of January in Chantmarle Chappell 1629.

Edmund Butcher als Watts the sonne of Wil^m Butcher als Watts and Alice his wife baptised the 29 Day of May 1630.

John Minteren the sonne of Robert Minteren and Katheren his wife baptised the 5th day of December 1630.

Alice farneham the daughter of Andrew farneham and Adrian his wife baptised the 9th day of January 1630.

Justice Turner, the daughter of Thomas Turner and Anne his wife baptised the 16th day of May 1632.

John Bradford the sonne of John Bradford and Agnes his wife baptised the 29th day of June 1632 not put right upon the olde Book.

[N.B. This entry is crossed out x x x.]

Avis Standewicke the daughter of Richard Standewicke and Bride his wife baptised the 31st day of January 1637.

Francis Devenishe the Spur of Margerey Devenishe baptised the 25th day of January 1638.

Samuell Rogers Spur: Elizabeth Rogers baptised the 25th day of February 1638.

Thomas foam the sonne of Richard foam & Katheren his wife baptised the 21st day of April 1639.

Marye Rawlings notha Joane Rawlings baptised the 14th day of September 1639.

Ismaell Rawlings notha Mellior Rawlings baptised 4 Oct. 1640.

Ketterin Frampton als Hellier the daughter of Thomas Frampton als Hellier and Elizabeth his wife baptised the 27th day of June 1649.

[The next entry is as follows.]

John Scaplin the sonne of William Scaplin and Katherin his wife baptised the 31st day of July 1651.

John Cheeke the son of Robert Cheeke cler: and Alice his wife borne the 7th day of July 1655 and baptised the 15th day of July the next followinge 1655.

Robert Hariye the sonne of John Hardy the younger and Marye his wife borne the 7th day of June 1656

Elizabeth Cheeke the daughter of Robert Cheeke cler: minister of Catstocke and Alice his wife borne the 3rd day of June 1656 and baptised the 6th day of July 1656.

Susana Strode the daughter of Sir Richard Strode Knight and dame Anne his wife borne the 13th day of febr. 1656.

Michael Cheeke the sonne of Robert Cheeke minister of Catstocke and Alice his wife baptised the 22nd day of August 1658.

John the sonne of Sr Richard Strode and dame Ann his wife borne the 2^d day of March 1658.

Bridgett Bishop the daughter of Richard Bishop gent of Holway & Catherine his wyfe was baptised October 17th in the yeare of the lord 1660.

Gulielmus filius Roberti Cheek et Alicie uxoris baptizatus vicesimo nono die Junii A^o 1661.

Thomas Vine the sonne of William Vine & Witmouth his wife Baptised the 8th day of September 1661.

Robertus Cheeke filius Roberti Cheeke et Mariæ uxoris tertio die Aprilis [1666.]

Samuel Cheeke filius Roberti et Mariæ uxoris decimo nono Martii [1667.]

Anno 1668.

Gulielmus Tizzar filius Gulielmi et Thomasine uxoris Julij 15^o.

Henricus Locke filius Gulielmi et Gratiane uxoris Aug: 9^o.

Simon Ruydell filius Simoni et Honore uxoris Octob: 3^o.

Beatrix Russell filia Gulielmi et Beatrici uxoris Octob: 11^o.

Dinah Vine Notha filia Witmuthe Vine Martii 2^o.

[There are no entries for 1669.]

Ricardus Cheeke filius Roberti et Mariæ Decemb: 8^o [1670.]

Brownus filius Johannis Strode et Dnæ Annæ Pawlett baptizatus in Sacello de Chantmarle Septimo du Septembris A^{no} Dni 1671.

[No entry in 1672 or 1673, nor between December 29, 1674, and May 31, 1683.]

Anno 1683.

Richard the son of Robert Devenish and Amy his wife Baptised May 31.

Honour the daughter of Thomas Strode & Mary his wife bap^d April 17, 1688.

A Register of the Births, Marriages and Burials of all persons in the Parish of Catistock in the County of Dorset since the first day of May Anno Domini 1695 according to the Act of parliament.

Michaell Cheeke Rect^r of this prsh was buried November y^e 25th 1698.

CATSTOCKE REGISTER MARRIAGES.—ANNO DOM. 1558.

[The first four entries are as follows.]

Nicholas Lutterell gent and Joane Huggen daughter of Christopher Cheverell gent were married the xxist day of November 1558.

Robert Smith and Magdalen Pitman were married the xxviiith of October 1562.

William Webburne gent and Marye Persie gentlewoman were married the xiith day of January 1566.

Christopher Pollett gent and Philipe [Philise?] Cheverelle gentlewoman were married the third day of November 1567.

Richard Hill gent and Margaret Strode vid: were married the xviiith day of November 1586.

John Strode and Thomasin Meere were married [no date.]

..... Strode and Anne Lovelace were married the ...th day of January 1589.

George Webber and Elizabeth Beere were married the xvth day of May 1598.

GLEANINGS FROM THE CLOSE ROLLS OF HENRY III.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

FROM the first to the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry the Third the Rolls are in print; after that year to the close of his reign the pith is in MS. volumes in H.M. Record Office. From those two sources, which I have carefully examined, I made the following extracts, of local interest, and have, where necessary, added what I hope will prove valuable, a number of illustrative notes:—

9th (1224-5).

Feb. 28. The King orders that there should not be sold in the public fairs at Stanford no pieces of cloth or haubgettas, or russetts of less than 2 ells width within the lists.

Hugh de Neville (the King's forrester) pursuant to the letter sent him by Hugh de Burgo, Justitiary, is commanded that he causes the honest men of Stanford to have 3 oaks in Clive (Cliffe) park and 4 out of it in aid of enclosure of his town, unless he has had them already.

10th (1225-6).

The King commands the Bailiffs of Stanford on the sight of these letters to cause to be bought by the lawful men of the same town 150 ells of better green cloth in the said town, and cause the same to be carried to Reading & delivered into the wardrobe of the King, who should receive the costs of the same and also the costs of carriage.

11th (1226-7).

The King orders the Constable of the Castle of Stanford to cause without delay to be sent to Oxford to be delivered to the Constable of the Castle there, Ranulph de Hawkeswell who is in prison at Stanford for stealing the jewells of Master Simon, cook of the Lord the King, who carried away and exposed them at Stanford for sale, to whom the Lord the King orders to receive the same and keep him safe until the Lord the King shall order otherwise.

12th (1227-8).

Nov. 18 (Staunford). The King orders Hugh de Neville to permit the Nuns of St. Michael, Stanford, to have for ever a cart load of thorns and dead wood every day from the forest of Clive. The next day the King orders Hugh de Neville to cause to be given to the Master of the Hospital of St. Thomas out of Stanford 20 cart loads of dead wood in the wood of Dudinton for fuel, of the gift of the King. Royalty being again at Stanford in Dec. 1229, the King orders Hugh de Neville to cause the Prior of the Hospital of St. Thomas to have from the same wood another 20 cart loads of dead wood for fuel.

13th (1228-9.)

Jan. 8. The King commands the Mayor and Bailiffs of Lincoln to sell 6 casks of the King's wine in the town of Lincoln and deliver the money to John de Colomere and Russ: de St. Mascant at the next fairs at St. Ives. The Sheriff of Northampton is also commanded to aid the abovesaid John and Russell whom the King sends to sell the wines which are at Northampton, Selveston, Rockingham, and Clive.

Jan. 11 (Walingford). The King commands the Sheriffs of counties

to proclaim that all persons holding or claiming to hold lands, liberties, &c., &c., of the King's gift, do come to the King to show by what warrant, &c. And also all those who wish to obtain charters or confirmations.

The King commands Hugh de Neville (Justice of the Forests) to remove all cattle except the Kings from the parks of Gillingham, Hanneleia, Clive, Brikestak, and Geylington, and apply the pastures of the parks to the fattening of the King's cattle.

Record of the appointment of Ralph de Gretford, attorney of Isabella, Abbess of St. Mary, Winton, Lincoln.* Ralph de Leiham, attorney of Geoffrey de Leiham, against Emma de Witherington concerning a messuage in Makeseye (Maxey, Northampton), and land in Leiham.

Apl. 25 (Windsor). Sheriff of Northampton and those of other counties commanded to summon Archbishops and others to come before Hugh de Nevill (who on 15 Oct. had conferred upon him the custody of the King's bailiwick in the county of Northampton), Brian de Insula, and Henry de Cern, whom the King has appointed Justices for pleas of the Forest, &c.

May 29 (St Albans). Pardon of the King's anger conceived against Hugh Wac (Wake) for marrying the daughter of Nicholas de Stutewill without (royal) licence and possession of his lands taken into the King's hands (Lincolns).

June 8 (Northampton). The Constable of Lincoln Castle commanded to deliver out of prison Reginald Le Taverner, who was taken at Hull in the ship plundered in the port of Sandwich.

June 11. The Abbot of Villa Nova in Brittany ordered to receive £10 from the Bailiffs of fairs of St. Botolph (Boston) of the alms of Constance late Countess of Brittany.

July 5 (Witney). Sheriffs of counties, Bailiffs of towns, &c., are commanded to cause proclamation to be made that all foreign merchants do depart out of the kingdom,

July 25 (Northampton). Terric de Stamford has the King's permission to take wool from Lenn (Lynn) to foreign parts.

July 27 (St. Neots). The King commands the Earl of Chester & Lincoln, Earls, Barons, &c., to be at Portsmouth with horses and arms to go abroad with the King.

Aug. 10 (Norwich). Ralph de Trublevill has license to take 2 deer in Rockingham Forest; on 10 Dec. (1228) M. de Pateshull, 5; and on the 28th (Oxford) William son of Warin to have 5 from the same forest.

14th (1229-30).

Nov. 2 (Merton). The King makes a request to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln that they will pay the 16th promised to him, and of which he has yet received scarcely anything. A similar request to the Bishop of Lincoln.

* This Abbey of Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict was founded about the end of the 9th century by King Alfred, or by Ethelswitha, his Queen, or perhaps jointly by both, and dedicated to the B.V.M. The Abbess named above is not in the list as given in the Monasticum (Cayley's edit., Vol. 2, p. 452), probably she was the predecessor of Agnes, who ob. 3 kal of Sept., 1265. In the Minister's account of the possessions of this house, 32 H. 8, it had then no property in this county.

Nov. 7 (Westminster). Sheriff of Lincoln commanded to take security that all ships in the ports of the county capable of carrying 16 horses or more will be at Portsmouth at Easter to go in the King's service. On the 30th January following the Sheriff and William de Welles are commanded to arrest ships in the ports of the county to be at Portsmouth by Easter prepared to go in the King's service.

Nov. 8 (Westminster). Brian de Insula is commanded to permit Alan de Lindon* to assart 8a of wood lying between his manor of Eston (Easton, near Stamford, and the King's great road of Staunford). (In the estimate of hides taken in the reign of Hen. II. Simon de L. was certified to hold 2 in Easton and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the fee of Burgh within the hundred of Nassaburgh. In the 6th John he gave 10 marks for a writ of enquiry as to whether the township of Eston had been mortgaged to Robert, grandson of the Abbot of Burgh (Acharius, successor of Andreu, 1199-1209), uncle to William de Humet (Constable of Normandy, son of Richard de H., Lord of Stanford and Ketton, gr., 2 H. 2, ob., 1181), and the same year he stood indebted to the Crown in 300 marks for the grant of the Lordship with its appurtenances. His successor (says Bridges, Vol. 2, p. 443), Richard de L., temp. Hen. III., held one Knight's fee in Eston, Northamptonshire, and Casterton Parva, Rutland. He died 39 Hen. III. (1255), seized of Eston manor, which he held in capite of the Crown by the service of two Knight's fees. Under a window in the south aisle is a mural inscription in Lombardic letters to him and Ivetta, his wife. He was succeeded by Simon, son and heir. In the 3rd Edw. I. (1274-5), says the Rotuli Hundr, he was lord of the manor of Eston, had right of free warren in Creton, Lincolnshire, and held there 8 parts of a Knight's fee, valued at 20 marks, p. a. of Walter de Colvil, by 3 parts of a Knight's service, taxable to geld tax, 8s. From the same unerring source we find Richard de L. (sub-Rutland) was reported to the King's Justices by the jury as having built on the King's highway to Little Casterton a wall, and taken to his own use the roadway to the extent of 8 roods \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for 20 years and more. Blore, p. 195, says Alan de L., in 19 or 20 H. 3rd, held 2 Knight's fees, of which one was in Eston, an 8th part of one was in Casterton, co. Rutland, and one Knight's fee was in Budenho and Beston, Beds. In 4 Edw. I. (1275-6), says Bridges, a fine was levied between Ralph (Mersh or de Mersh, ob. 1281) Abbot of Croyland and Simon de L., of one messuage, 3a. of land, with the appurtenances, and of the advowson of the church of Eston, to be held in frank almoigne by the said Abbot and his successors, consequently they presented 12 Oct., 1299, Roger Sampson thereto. In 36 Edw. I. (Escheat roll), Simon de L. settled the manor, with the capital messuage, the park, and wood within Clyve Forest, upon Alianore, late Queen Consort of England, and had previously (13 E 1) conveyed the manors of Eston and Lyndon, and other estates, to the King and his Queen. A William de L. was Bailiff of Grantham when it was in the hands of the King (1274-5),

* This family, who resided at Easton, near Stamford, doubtless took their surname from the village of Lindon, co. Rutland.

and a William de L. was one of the witnesses of a deed of confirmation made by Henry Engayne, Jr. (ob. 8 Oct., 1322), of his father's donations to the Priory (Black Canons) of Fynesheved (Fineshade). The Lindons were considerable benefactors to the Nunnery of St. Mary's, Wothorpe, near Stamford (a convent circa 1350 united to that of St. Michael out of the latter town). Richard de L. by deed, undated, gave to the Prioress and Nuns of Wyrthorpe the right of cutting wood (6 bigates of big or slender timber) yearly (at Easton) at the nativity of our Lord. It was witnessed by Henry Sampson, rector of the church of Creton, and William, vicar of Eston, and others. The name of the rector of Eston is not given in Bridges' History of the County of Northampton, but we find a Henry Sampson, sub-deacon (founder of the south chantry, circa 1295, for the soul of Alianore, late Queen of England, his own soul, and those of his predecessors, of which Walter de Kirmington was the first capellan), was instituted to this rectory on the presentation of Sir Richard de L., Knight, and died before Oct., 1299. Simon, son of Richard de L., confirmed to God and to the Nuns of St. Mary, of Wyrthorpe, for the souls of himself and ancestors, a tenement, lands, and all the appurtenances in the fields of Eston and town and fields of Wyrthorpe, of the gift of his predecessors. Witnessed by Lord Richard, Bishop of Lincoln; Lord Giles, Archdeacon of Northampton, Master Henry, Rector of the church of Eston; Lord Jeffrey de St. Medard, Master Nicholas de Westone, Thomas le Freeman, of Wyrthorpe, and others. Although this deed is undated, we can form some approximate date as to when it was made. Lord Giles de Rous, called Rufus, was Archdeacon of Northampton 1240, died Nov., 1272; Henry, Rector of Eston, *ius.* 1251, and Richard de Lindone, died 39 Hen. III (1255), Simon de L., Milit, gave to the Nuns of St. Mary, of Writorp (Wothorpe), 11a. of arable land in the fields of Eston, and suit of court, except at the Feasts of St. Michael and Easter. This deed of gift, undated, was witnessed by Lord Richard, Bishop of Lincoln; Nicholas de Weston, William and Ralph de Lindon, Roger de Burle, and others. In Hund. Roll of 3 Edw. I. (1274-5) sub. co. Northampton, the jurors say that the grandfather of Simon de L., 24 years ago, gave to the Nuns of Wyrthorpe next Stamford 80a. of land, 1a. of meadow of the manor of Eston, which is held of the King in capite, and worth one mark.

Nov. 16 (Walingford). Respite of assizes arraigned against H (Hugh de Grenoble, 1186-1200) Bishop of Lincoln, concerning his Park of Lidinton, which he enclosed by license from King John.

Nov. 29 (Salveston). Brian de Insula is commanded to cause Henry de Longo Campo to have 4 oaks for rafters in Ferminwood (Farming Wood) beyond the watercourse of Brikestok.

Dec. Constable of Lincoln Castle commanded to receive Simon de Stenegreve and keep him prisoner.

Dec. 10 (Staunford). Hugh de Neville is commanded by the King to permit the men of Clive to have their goats in the Forest; the men of Glapthore and Codestock (Cottestock) to have pasture in Toteho; and the men of Seveston to have their goats in the Forest

of Wichwud. The same day the King being at Clive (Cliff) commands Hugh de Neville to cause the Canons of Finnesheved to have timber in the Forest of Clive to make a refectory.

Dec. 11 (Staunford). Sheriff of Huntingdon is commanded to deliver the cattle which the Abbot of Thorney (Robert, the third of that name, formerly monk and sacrist of Bury St. Edmunds) has delivered to him with Richard de Helpstone, an approver, to those from whom they were stolen, and to keep the prisoners safely. Hugh de N. has the royal command to cause Richard de Watervill to have 2 deer in Rockingham Forest; the next day, J. Earl, of Huntingdon, to have 6 from the same forest; and 16 Jan. following, he is commanded to allow the same nobleman to make 2 deer leaps at his park of Foderingeye.

Dec. 11 (Staunford). The King grants sesin of land in Empingham, Rutland, to Ralph de Normanvill, which land belonged to William Le Cornur, an outlaw, and which had been in the King's hands for a year and a day.*

Dec. 14 (Staunford). The King orders Hugh de Neville to cause Richard Pecke, of Staunford, to have for the work of St. George, Staunford, 10 couples (of oaks) in his bailiwick, spread about in places convenient to be taken away, to the least injury of the forest, of the gift of the King; and on 15 Jan. following, Royalty being still here, Hugh de N. is ordered to cause Alexander de Pointon to have 10 rafters out of the park of the wood of Clive, of the gift of the King, but for what purpose is not stated.

Dec. 17 (Doncaster) Appointment of Stephen de Sedgrave, Maurice de Arundel, and Ralph, son of Egin, Justices in Eyre, in County of Rutland.

Jan. 8 (Lincoln). Sheriffs of London are commanded to cause Nicholas de Camera to have a cart to convey the King's wax (for sealing writs, &c.) to him. Same day, Justice commanded to deliver Lincoln Gaol to Simon de Hal; also Sheriff of York commanded to cause the King's fat fish in his custody to be carried to London, to be deposited in Westminster Abbey.

* Ralph N., Lord of the Manor of Empingham, died 43 H. 3. inq p.m., taken on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the same year. Thomas N., a member of the same family, who held land under Ralph, father of Ralph named above, was a Justice Itinerant in the reign of Edw. I. On 2 Sept. 17 E 1 he was commanded to certify to the King the condition of the daughters of Llewellen, the son of Griffin, and of David, his brother, then Nuns of Empringham, and to go to their place of abode for that purpose, and to make a return thereof to the King in his next Parliament. He was dead before the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist, 23 Edw. I. when inq p.m. was taken. They bore *gules*, a fess between 2 bars gemelles, or.

(To be continued.)

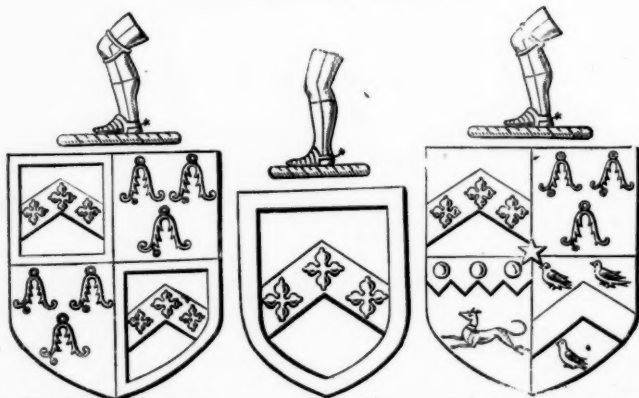
FUNERAL CERTIFICATES OF SOME DERBYSHIRE FAMILIES, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

THE following highly interesting "Funeral Certificates"—the importance of which as genealogical authorities cannot well be over-rated—have been carefully transcribed from the copies preserved in the State Papers (Domestic) 1647, Bundle 324, No. 1, by Dr. G. W. Marshall, F.S.A., whose contributions have often graced and given value to the pages of "THE RELIQUARY," and by him, but without any illustrative or explanatory notes, printed in "The Genealogist." The originals of many of them, Dr. Marshall tells us, will be found among "Original Funeral Certificates of the North" in the College of Arms.

I add to each of the Certificates some notes upon the individual whose death and burial are therein recorded, and of the family to which he belonged; and I have also in each case added the arms borne by those families. These notes will, I trust, add to the interest and value of the records, and render them more useful to the genealogist and historian.

EYRE OF HIGHLOW, CO. DERBY.



Eyre, Quartering Padley.

Eyre.

*Eyre, Quartering Padley
and Blackwall.*

The two Certificates which follow are those of father and son, Robert and Thomas Eyre, of Highlow, in the parish of Hope, in the county of Derby; the first dying, according to one authority in 1622, and in another 1627; and the latter in 1633. A brief pedigree of this branch will be found in RELIQUARY, vol. XI., p. 238, and XII., pl. IV. Robert Eyre, the father of Thomas, was son of George Eyre, of Highlow (by his wife Elizabeth Balguy), son of Christopher Eyre,

of the same place (by his second wife, Alice Sanderson), son of Thomas Eyre, of Padley, fourth in descent from Nicholas Eyre, of Hope, whose grandfather, Robert Eyre, of Padley, married the daughter and heiress of the family of Padley of that place. The wife of Robert Eyre, of Highlow, the father of Thomas, was Bridget Ferrars, and by her he had, besides other issue, his only son and heir Thomas, to whom the second Funeral Certificate refers.

This Thomas Eyre married Anne, daughter of William Jessop, of Broom Hall, Esq. (who was aged thirteen at his father's death), by his second wife Anne, daughter of Lyon Goodrick, and by her he had issue two daughters, viz., Margaret, who was married to Humphrey Savage, Gent., of North Leas, in the parish of Hathersage; and Anne just named as wife of Thomas Eyre. The Certificates run thus:—

"Robert Eyre of Highlowe in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Highlowe aforesaid, in the parrish of Hope, the xvth day of November 1622 (*sic*), and was interred the same day within the Chauncell of the parrish church of Hathersedge in the county aforesaid. He married Bridget, daughter to Sir Humphrey Ferris of Tamworth in the county of Stafford, Barronett, by whom he had yssue —Thomas, eldest sonne, who married Anne, daughter to William Jesopp of Broome Hall in the county of Yorke Esquier. This certificate was taken at Highlowe aforesaide, the xxith day of November Anno Dⁿⁱ 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by M^r Robert Eyre Granchilde and heire to the defunct.

"ROBERT EYRE."

"Thomas Eyre of Highelow in the county of Derby and parrish of Hope, Gent., Departed this mortall life att Highelow aforesaid the xxixth day of November Anno Dⁿⁱ 1633, and was interred the first day December next following within the Chauncell of the parrish church of Hathersedge in the county aforesaid. He married Anne, daughter to William Jessopp of Bromehall in the county of Yorke, Esquier, by whom he had yssue two sonnes and one daughter, viz.:—Robert, eldest sonne, who married Anne daughter to Barnard Wells of Holme in the county of Derby, Gent.; Humphry, 2^d sonne; and Anne. This Certificate was taken at Highelow aforesaid the xvith daye of November 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by M^r Robert Eyre eldest sonne and heire to the defunct.

"ROBERT EYRE."

The next Certificate which I quote is that of Thomas Eyre, of Hassop, who died in 1637. He was son and heir of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop (by his wife Gertrude, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, all in the county of Derby), who was son of Stephen Eyre of the same place (by his wife Anna Blackwall), great grandson of the Robert Eyre who, as above stated, married the heiress of Padley. This Thomas Eyre took to wife Prudence, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Blackwall, and by her had issue, Rowland, son and heir, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Smith, of Ashby Folville; William who died without issue; Dorothy,

who became wife of Edward Fowler; Mary, who married John Bid-
dolph; Prudence, who espoused Thomas Trentham, of Rocester;
Gertrude, who married Sir Thomas Fleetwood; Elizabeth and
Frances. The Certificate is as follows:—

“Thomas Eyre of Hassop in the parrish of Bakewell and county of Derby, Esq^r, Departed this mortall life at Hassop aforesaid the xxiiijth day of June 1697, and was the next day following interred within the Quier of the Chappell of Longston in the parish of Bakewell aforesaid. He married Prudence Da. and heire to Nicholas Blackwall of by whom he had yssue living at the tyme of his death two sonnes and 4 daughters, viz^t, Rowland eldest sonne and heire who married Anne da. to Sir Francis Smith of Ashbyfoliule in the county of Leicester, Knight, William, Dorothy married to Edward Fowler of S^t Thomas Grange in the county of Stafford, Esq^r, Mary married to John Biddle of Biddle in the county of Stafford, Esq^r, Prudence married to S^t Thomas Trentham of Rosceter in the county of Stafford, Knight, Gertrude married to Thomas Fleetwood of Wotton Lodge in the county of Stafford, Esq^r. This Certificate was taken at Holbeck Woodhouse in the county of Nottingham the xixth day of January 1698 by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes and testified by M^r Rowland Eyre eldest sonne and heire to the defunct.

“ROWLAND EYRE.”

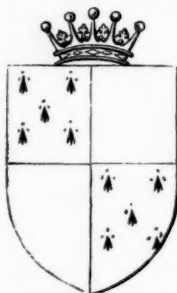


Eyre.

The arms of Eyre are:—*Argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, three quatrefoils, *or*. Crest; a dexter human leg embowed, armed and in armour, couped at the thigh, quarterly *argent* and *sable*, spur, *or*. The Ashop branch bore the same arms within a bordure, *azure*. This was also borne quartered with Padley, *argent*, three horse barnacles, *sable*. They were also borne with other quarterings, notably with those of Padley as before; Blackwall, *argent*, a greyhound courant, *sable*, collared *or*, on a chief indented of the second, three bezants; and Stafford, *or*, a chevron, *gules*, between three martlets, *sable*. These are all engraved at the head of this article, and here.

STANHOPE OF ELVASTON.

The next Certificate which I quote, is that of Sir John Stanhope of



Stanhope.

Elvaston, co. Derby, who died in 1638, and was knighted by James I. at Whitehall on the 4th of June, 1607. He was son of Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Trentham of Rocester, and was, consequently, half-brother to Philip Stanhope created in 1616 Earl of Chesterfield. Sir John married first, in 1608, Olive, daughter of Edward Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, by whom he had issue an only child, Olive, who became wife to Charles Cotton (son and heir of Sir George Cotton and Cassandra his wife), and by him was mother of Charles Cotton*, the famous poet and, with his friend

* For a Memoir of Charles Cotton, see RELIQUARY, Vol. xxiv., pp. 145 to 156.

Isaac Walton, author of Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler;" and, second, Mary, daughter of Sir John Radcliffe, knt., by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters—his great grandson William Stanhope being created Baron Harrington, and in 1742, Viscount Petersham and Earl of Harrington. The Certificate runs as follows:—

"The right worshipfull Sir John Stanhope of Eluaston in the county of Darby, Knight, Departed this mortall life the 29th day of March 1688, and was interred the next day following in the Chauncell of the parrish church of Eluaston aforesaid. He married two wives: the first was Oliue, Da. and sole heire of Edward Beresford of Beresford and Bentley, Esq^r, by whom he had yssue—Oliue, Da. and heire to her mother and wife of Charles Cotton of London, Esq^r; his 2^d wife was Mary, da. of Sir John Ratcliffe of Codsall in the county of Lancast^r, Knight, [by] whom he had yssue 5 sonnes and two daughters, viz.:—John Stanhope, Esq^r, sonne and heire, about 9 yeares of age at his fathers death; Cromwell, 2^d sonne, then aged about 8 yeares; Radcliffe, 3^d sonne, aged about 7 yeares; Byron, 4th sonne, aged 6 yeares; and Alexander, 5 sonne, aged about 3 (?) yeares; Elizabeth, eldest Da., aged about 14 yeares; and Anne, 2^d Da., aged about 5 yeares. This Certificate was taken the 23 day of January 1688, by Edward Walker, Chester herauld, and attested to be true by the subscription."

"RICHARD BROOKE."

The arms of Stanhope are:—Quarterly, *ermine and gules*. Crest: a battlemented tower, *azure*, issuant from the battlements, a demi-lion rampant, *or*, ducally crowned, *gules*, holding between the paws a grenade, fired, *proper*. Motto, "A Deo et Rege."

BAGSHAWE OF THE RIDGE.

Thomas Bagshawe of the Ridge, in the County of Derby, whose Certificate I next give, was son of Henry Bagshawe of the Ridge (by his wife Florence, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cokayne, son of



Bagshawe.

Sir Thomas Cokayne), son of Edward Bagshawe, of the same place, by his wife, Johanna Shallcross. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Blackwall, and by her had issue Edward, who died unmarried; Henry, of Shuckborough; Thomas (buried in the chancel of Cheadle Church), who married Barbara Greaves, of Woodhouse, by whom he had issue Henry, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Florence, and Dorothy; John, Francis, and Nicholas, who died young; Anne, married to Thomas Brettridge of London; Elizabeth, married to John Shallcross, High Sheriff in 1638; Dorothy, who became wife of Thomas Stafford of Botham's Hall; Margaret, who married, 1st, William Wright of Longstone, and, 2nd, Charles Leigh of Ardlington; and Maria, who died young.

The family became extinct on the death of his great-great-grandson, Thomas Bagshawe, in 1721. The following is the Certificate:—

"Thomas Bagshawe of Ridge in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed

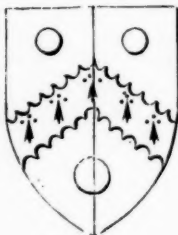
this mortall life at Ridge aforesaid within the parrish of Chappel le frith within the saide county the 2^d day of July 1682, and was interred y^e same day within the parrish church of Chappel le frith aforesaid vnder his owne pewe or seate there. He married Elizabeth, daughter to ... Blackwall of Alton in the county of Derby, Gent., by whom he had yssue—Edward, eldest sonne, Thomas, 2^d sonne, who married Barbara Da. to John Greues of Woodhouse in the county of Derby, Esq^r, Henry, Francis, Mary, Elizabeth married to John Shallerosse of Shalerosse in the county of Derby, Esq^r, Dorothy married to Thomas Stafford of Bothoms in the county of Derby, Gent., also, Margaret, and other sonnes and daughters that died young. This certificate was taken at Ridge aforesaid the xxijth day of November 1688, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy for the Office of Armes, and testified by M^r Thomas Bagshawe, 2^d sonne and Executor to the defunct."

"THOMAS BAGSHAWE."

The arms of Bagshawe of the Ridge are: *Or*, a bugle horn, *sable*, between three roses, *proper*. Crest; an arm couped at the elbow and erect, *proper*, grasping a bugle horn, *sable*, stringed, *vert*.

WOOLHOUSE OF GLAPWELL.

The family of Woolhouse was settled at Glapwell, in the parish of Bolsover, Co. Derby, before the year 1400; the manor having, it is supposed, come into their possession by marriage with the heiress of the De Glapwell's, to whom it belonged during the thirteenth century. In 1411, William Woolhouse died seised of the manor, and in the middle of the seventeenth century the daughter and heiress of the last representative of the family, Thomas Woolhouse, by her marriage with Hallowes, conveyed the manor and estates to that family, by whom they are yet held. The Certificate is as follows:—



Woolhouse.

"Robert Woolhouse of Glapwell in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life the xxvith day of September 1688, and was, the xxviith day of the said Moneth, interred in the same parrish church at Boulsover in the county aforesaid. The said Robert married to his first wife ... Da. to Patrick Sacheverell of Hemsall in the county of Nottingham, Gent., by whom he had yssue Myllicent Woolhouse, married to Richard Brock of Basford in the county of Nottingham, Gent., and to his 2^d wife Mary, Da. to Thomas Hutchinson of Basford aforesaid, Gent., by whom he had yssue 8 sonnes and 4 daughters viz^t: Thomas Woolhouse, eldest sonne and heire, who married Mary, da. to John Chaworth of Southwell, Esq^r, and Anne da. to Gilbert Lynecar of Lynecar in the county of Derby, Esquier; John Woolhouse, 2^d sonne, M^r of Arts; and Edward Woolhouse, 3^d sonne; Mary, married to Michael Sansom of London, Haberdasher; Martha, married to Samuel Bowles of Worksop in the county of Nottingham, Gent; Frances; and Elizabeth, married to John Kynaston of London, Grocer. This Certificate was taken the xxvth day of May 1638, at Glapwell

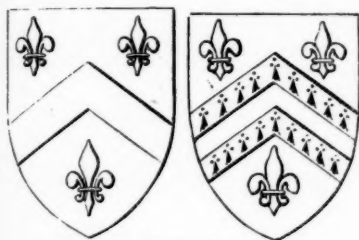
aforesaid, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr Thomas Woolhouse sonne and heir to the Defunct."

"THOMAS WOOLHOUSE."

The arms of Woolhouse of Glapwell are: Per pale, *azure* and *sable*, a chevron engrailed, *ermine*, between three plates. Crest; an eagle's head erased, *ermine*, ducally gorged, *argent*.

FANSHAW OF FANSHAWE-GATE, IN DRONFIELD.

The Fanshaws of Fanshawe-Gate, in the parish of Dronfield, co.



Fanshawe of Fanshawe-Gate.

Derby, were a family of considerable note at an early period, and from them were descended the Viscounts Fanshawe, and the Fanshaws of Parsloes, to which branch belonged the celebrated Sir Richard Fanshawe, whose Memoirs, and those of the "Fanshawe Family," were written by his wife, Lady Fanshawe. The Grammar School at Dronfield was founded by them. The Certificate of Thomas Fanshawe is as follows:—

"Thomas Fanshaw of Dranfeild in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Dranfeild aforesaid the vijth day of November, 1628 [*sic*] and interred the vijth day of the said moneth within the Chauncell of the parrishe church of the said Dranfield. He married to his first wife Jenet Da. to Nicholas Jenkinson by whom he had yssue 3 sonnes and two daughters, viz^t. John died without yssue, Lyonell sonne and heire, had 8 wiues, first Jenet Da. to William Armytage of Doncaster, Gent., 2^d Anne Da. to Phillip Gill of Lightwood in the county of Derby, Gent., 3^d Jane Da. to Edward Disney of Carleton in Moreland in the county of Lincolne, Gent., Francis 3^d sonne, Mary married to John Legat of Rampton in the county of Nott., Gent., and Dyonis mar. to Edward Barker of Dure in the county of Derby, Gent. This Thomas Fanshaw mar. to his 2^d wife Cicily the widdow of Robert Sellicock of Dranfeild aforesaid by whom he had no yssue. This Certificate was taken at Dranfeild aforesaid the xxxth day of July, 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr Lyonell Fanshaw sonne and heire to the defunct.

"LYONELL FANSHAW."

The arms of Fanshawe are:—*Or*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, *sable*. Crest, a dragon's head erased, *vert*, flames of fire, *proper*, issuing from his mouth. In 1571, however the arms granted to John Fanshawe of Fanshawe-Gate "*maistre de la courte des remembrances de la Matie de la Regniere Souveigne*" were, *or*, two chevrons, *ermine*, between three fleurs-de-lis, *sable*.—(See RELIQUARY, Vol. xxii., p. 254.)

(To be continued.)

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASHBOURNE, Co. DERBY.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A., VICAR.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI., page 104.)

1574.

Anno Dñi 1574 R. 16.

Matrimonio juncti.

Jan. 24.	Thomas Clarke et Joanna Beighton
Jan. 28.	M ^r Thomas Hurte et Elizabetha Harker at Brelsford
July 4.	Johes Ashmore et Anna Sherrat
Aug. 8.	Edmundus Smith et Elizabetha Eaton
Sept. 13.	Johes Greene et Alicia Greensmith vid. Mapleto
Sept. 16.	Dñus Robtus Hurt Vic et Alicia Gent ou licent.
Oct. 30.	Lawrentius Horobin et Anna Curtise
Nov. 7.	Jacobus Shirle et Anna Orme
Nov. 8.	Thomas Bagaley et Emma Allen

baptizati eo anno.

Jan. 14.	Willmus filius Humfridi Smith
Jan. 24.	Isabella Bowne als Milward Notha
Jan. 24.	Thomas filius Humfridi Woodward
Feb. 5.	Helena Hawksworth als. Notha
Feb. 15.	Henricus filius Johis Sheepie
Feb. 15.	Thomas filius Thomæ Ball
Mar. 10.	Robtus filius Willm ⁱ Maulton Yeld ^s ley
Mar. 10.	Custancia filia Nicolai Hall
Mar. 18.	Anthoinus filius Johis Crookhill
Apr. 1.	Agnes filia Humfridi Bateman
Apr. 14.	Editha filia M ^r i Edmondi Cockaine
Apr. 7.	Willmus filius Willm ⁱ Yate de Mapleton
Apr. 23.	Willmus filius Xpoferi Pierson.
Apr. 30.	Thomas Bagaley de Clifton. Nothus
May 3.	Johes Botham de Yeld ^s ley. Nothus
May 3.	Agnes filia Rad ⁱ Hill
May 4.	Anna filia Willm ⁱ Roberts
May 9.	Helena filia Michaelis Hurst
May 13.	Jacobus filius Rogeri Balidon
May 14.	Editha filia Henrici Winfield
May 16.	Agnes filia Thomæ Lees.
June 11.	Agnes filia Willm ⁱ Bloore
June 27.	Johes filius Nicolai Alsebrooke
July 17.	Rogerus filius Rogeri Orme
July 19.	Robtus filius Ric ⁱ Robinson
Aug. 17.	Willmus filius Willm ⁱ Sheepie
Aug. 20.	Willmus filius Ric ⁱ Tomson
Aug. 29.	Radus filius Willm ⁱ Bagnold
Sept. 3.	Willmus filius Nicolai Silcocke Mapleton
Sept. 5.	Willmus filius Willm ⁱ Toffte
Oct. 4.	Joanna filia Ric ⁱ Bloore
Oct. 20.	Margeria filia Randolphi Bell
Nov. 11.	Dorothea filia Thomæ Orme
Dec. 20.	Edmundus filius Mathæi Carter
Dec. 28.	Katerina filia Willm ⁱ Fowler

Sum baptizatoru
35.

1574.

Sepulti eo anno.

Jan. 10. Rosa uxor Ricardi Carter
 Jan. 15. Robtus filius Thomæ Wright de Hulland
 Jan. 23. Johes Balidon apud Mapleton. M
 feeb. 4. Alicia Harrison pauperula
 feeb. 18. Alicia Woodcocke de Mathfield
 feeb. 19. Thomas filius Xpoferi Palmer
 Mar. 2. Margeria Hide apud Mapleton
 Mar. 7. Juliana filia Lawrentii Hurte
 Mar. 8. Edrus filius Godfridi Bearde
 Mar. 17. Ricardus Tomson faber oparius. M
 Apr. 6. Johannes Stubbing sepultus
 Apr. 14. Jacobus Greensmith de Mapleton. M
 Apr. 15. ffranciscus filius Rici Alcocke
 Apr. 20. Humfridus filius Rici Hetheley. Mapleton
 May 8. Ricardus Bagaley de Clifton. M
 May 9. Agnes filia Radi Hill
 May 17. Johannes Botham. Nothus
 May 18. Radus filius Roberti Birche
 May 18. Agnes filia Thomæ Lees
 June 1. Helena uxor Jacobi Cooke
 June 18. Joanna uxor Jacobi Smith.....
 June 19. Sara Serrat. Notha
 June 21. Thomas filius Thomæ Ball
 June 28. Margretta uxor Thomæ Lees
 July 9. Dorothea filia Johis Crookhill. Mapleton
 July 20. Alicia uxor Edmundi Palmer
 Aug. 4. Agnes Birche vidua. M
 Aug. 4. Joanna uxor Rici Pyckering de Hulland
 Aug. 8. Ricardus Hall senex paup
 Aug. 13. Johes filius Rogeri fletcher
 Aug. 16. Johes filius Johis Kirkland
 Aug. 17. Gracia uxor Willmi Sheepie
 Sept. 2. Joanna uxor Humfridi Orme de Clifton
 Sept. 6. Joanna Beech famula Willmi Jackson
 Sept. 26. Willelmus Haston paup
 Oct. 18. Ricus filius Rici Racliffe
 Nove. 23. Johes filius Thomæ ffarmer

Summ sepult
37.

1575.

Anno Dni 1575.

R. 17.

Matrimonio juncti.

feeb. 2. Willmus Sheepie et Joanna Tomlinson
 feeb. 11. Willmus Heward et Margretta Loute
 May 15. Oliverus Aston et Isabella Bullocke
 July 8. Edmundus Johnson et Isabella Challeton
 July 17. Henricus Sowter et Dorothea Langden
 July 30. Johes Stone et Margretta Ashmore
 Aug. 7. Jacobus Smith et Elizabeth Dennill
 Oct. 2. Willmus ffrost et Alicia Bircumshaw
 Nov. 6. Willmus Lakyn et Dorothea Bagiley vid
 Nov. 6. Johes Willmson et Alicia Woodward. Map.
 Nov. 27. Rogerus Sutton et Margeria Bate
 Nov. 27. Johes Bate et Joanna Higton
 Nov. 28. Willmus Thacker et Alicia Toplis

baptizati eo anno.

Jan. 13.	Elizabetha filia Johis Owfield
Jan. 27.	Alicia filia Ricci Gerrat
Feb. 13.	Elizabetha filia Thomæ Spalton
Feb. 22.	Thomas filius Johis Halley
Feb. 26.	Radus filius Ricci Bullocke
Mar. 1.	Edrus filius Johis Hughson
Mar. 4.	Joanna filia Ricci Eaton
Mar. 12.	Alicia filia Johis Bamford
Apr. 1.	Anna filia Thomæ Clarke
Apr. 13.	Radus filius Thomæ Halley
Apr. 14.	Thomas filius Johis Clowes Jun.
Apr. 15.	Thomas filius Xpoferi Palmer
Apr. 16.	Elizabetha filia Johis Bloore
May 14.	Sara filia Willmi Walleys
July 1.	Jacobus Aston als etc. Nothus
July 10.	Ricus filius Johis Ashmore
July 12.	Sara filia Rogeri Fletcher
July 13.	Willimus Stone als etc. Nothus
July 31.	Anna filia Anthonii Shawe
Aug. 27.	Jacobus filius Johis Bar-on
Sept. 4.	Rogerus filius Georgii Hethcott
Sept. 9.	Rogerus filius Jacobi Twigg. Compton
Sept. 10.	Johes filius Xpoferi Birche
Sept. 17.	Isabella filia Thomæ Hollis
Sept. 22.	Thomas filius Willmi Sheeple
Sept. 23.	Alicia filia Lawrentii Hurte
Sept. 29.	Dorothea filia Robti Shotwall
Oct. 19.	Joanna filia Thomæ Ball
Oct. 24.	Gracia filia Robti Roobotham
Oct. 30.	Symon filius Ricci Dakin. Mapleton
Nov. 19.	Constantia filia Thomæ Barton. Clifton
Nov. 27.	Alicia filia Thomæ Roberts
Nov. 29.	Elizabetha filia Nicolai Rogers
Dece. 2.	Nicolaus filius Thomæ Allen. Clifton
Dece. 2.	Thomas filius Jacobi Orme. Clifton
Dece. 11.	Nicolaus filius Humfridi Neetham
Dece. 27.	Laurentius filius Thomæ Lees

Same bapt.
37.

Sepulti eo anno.

Jan. 20.	Johes filius Ricci Ratcliffe
Jan. 25.	Ricus filius Johis Bagaley
Jan. 30.	Christoferus Lane pauper
Feb. 2.	Maria uxor Hugonis Robinson
Feb. 10.	Alicia filia Ricci Gerrat
Mar. 13.	Joanna filia Johis Eaton
Apr. 14.	Radus filius Thomæ Halley
Apr. 18.	Henricus Brownlow de Yeldsley. M
Apr. 29.	Johannes Hall. M
May 2.	Rogerus Shotwall faber. M
May 17.	Margaretta Lancaster vid. M
June 18.	Anna filia Willmi Roberts
June 25.	Willelmus Newton operator. M
June 30.	Uxor Raynoldi Mellor senis
Sept. 22.	Anna filia Thomæ Clarke
Oct. 2.	Isabella filia Ricci Pickering
Oct. 3.	Thomas Barnes pauper

Oct. 24.	Alice filia Lawrentii Hurte
Nov. 6.	Humfridus Aston etc.
Nov. 8.	Thomas Holden de Mapleton. M
Nov. 14.	Henricus Bagaley Clifton. M
Nov. 21.	M ^r Edmund ^{us} Cockaine, Sturson. M
Nov. 25.	Anna filia Antonii Shawe
Nov. 28.	Alicia filia Thomæ Roberts
Nov. 29.	Isabella filia Thomæ Hollis
Nov. 29.	Helena Bagnold inventa mortua sup Callow
Dec. 23.	Thomas filius Wilmi Sheepie
Dec. 25.	Agnes Stone vid. M
Dec. 29.	baptiz ^t et sepult. Ricus filius Rici Gerrat
Sume sepult. 29.	

1576.

R. 18.

Anno Dñi, 1576.

Matrimonio juncti.

Jan. 16.	Willmus Watson et Elizabetha Smith
Feb. 5.	Thomas Chadwicke et Alicia Heward
March 4.	Edmundus Palmer et Alicia Bate
Mar. 6.	Johes Hince et Elizabetha Clayton cū licent
May 13.	Giibtus Mosley et Mabell Abell
June 11.	Thomas Alsop et Agnes Bullocke
July 29.	Robtus Tunnichiffe et Helena Bride vid
Sept. 22.	Robtus Halley et Agnes Seele
Sept. 23.	George Pickering et Gracia Barker
Sept. 24.	Ricus Heathcott et Joanna Hodgkinson
Sept. 31.	Johes Holden et Helena Brassington
Oct. 14.	Johes Molineux et Elizabetha Ashton vid
Nov. 4.	Thomas Peach et Elizabetha Dakin Mapleton
Nov. 11.	Ezechias Cappe et Dorothea Wootton
Nov. 11.	Willmus Keeling et Isabella Thirley Mapleton

1576.

baptizati eo anno.

Jan. 14.	Anna filia Humfridi Smith
Jan. 17.	Margretta filia Edmundi Johnson
Jan. 29.	Nicolaus filius Thomæ Robinson
Jan. 29.	Radus filius Thomæ Spaulton
Feb. 2.	Alicia filia Johis Bate, Clifton
Feb. 2.	Willmus filius M ^r i Willmi Jackson
Feb. 4.	Edmundus filius Randolfi Bell
Feb. 8.	Edmundus filius Edmundi Palmer, Clifton
Feb. 9.	Alicia Filia Rogeri Stonefield, Mapltn
Feb. 22.	Joanna Holden als etc. Notha, Mapltn
Mar. 4.	Jana filia Nicolai Silcocke, Mapltn
Mar. 8.	Johes filius Thomæ Birch paupis Cl.
Mar. 13.	Nicolaus Nowell als Nothus
Mar. 14.	Nicolaus filius Thomæ Hfermen Cl.
Mar. 14.	Ricus filius Johis Carter, Mapltn
Mar. 15.	Ricus Woodward als Moulst Nothus
Mar. 18.	Thomas Palmer als Nothus
Mar. 22.	Dorothea filia Johis Ballidon
Mar. 26.	Johes filius Radulphi Allen
Apr. 29.	Johes filius Thomæ Hambleton Bradleyash
May 8.	Thomas filius Hephani Hles Cl.
May 22.	Helena filia Nicolai Hall Compton
May 28.	Rogerus Hilton als etc. Nothus
June 13.	Jacobus filius Willmi Roberts
June 30.	Rogerus filius Thomæ Fletcher

Aug. 2.	Edmundus filius Xpoferi Bagnold
Aug. 12.	Radus filius Mathæi Alsop
Aug. 22.	Editha filia Willmi Sheepie
Aug. 24.	Johes filius Johis Yeaton
Sept. 2.	Infans Radi Wilson de Compton
Sept. 3.	Sara filia Thomæ Alsop
Sept. 8.	Dorothea Kirkshaw als Orme Nothus
Sept. 9.	Ricus filius Willmi Robinson
Sept. 23.	Margretta filia Henrici Winfield
Sept. 24.	Dorothea Dakin als Peach, Mapltn
Oct. 10.	Thomas Wotton als Smith Nothus
Oct. 15.	Anna filia Johis Sheepie
Oct. 23.	Editha filia Antonii Shaw
Oct. 26.	franciscus filius Ricci Dakyn, Mapleton
Oct. 30.	Gracia filia Willmi Bradborne Armigeri
Nov. 4.	Willmus filius Johis Hughson
Nov. 28.	Alicia filia Humfridi Bateman
8 Decem.	Edmundus filius Xpoferi Briddon
Decem. 12.	Alicia filia Lawrencii Hurt
Decem. 30.	Thomas filius Thomæ Hollys

Sumu baptiz.
45.

1576.

Sepulti eo anno.

Jan. 3.	Lawrentius filius Thomæ Lees	
Jan. 15.	Helena uxor Jacobi Pierson	
Jan. 21.	Elizabetha uxor Willmi Keeling	
Jan. 21.	Johes filius Ricci Alcocke, Jun.	
Jan. 21.	Joanna Shirley vidua paup.	
Jan. 28.	Elizabetha filia M ^{ri} Wetton-Hulland	
Jan. 29.	Radulphus Bride de Clifton. M	
Feb. 13.	Agnes Dud vid. de Mapleto. M	
Feb. 24.	Humfridus Orme de Clifton. M	
Feb. 27.	Joanna uxor Radi Hill, Butch ^r	
Mar. 7.	Alicia filia Rogeri Stonefield Mapltn	
Mar. 8.	Jana filia Nicolai Sylcocke Mapltn	
Mar. 9.	Alicia uxor Johes Cockshutt	
Mar. 12.	Dorothea filia Thomæ Shotwall	
Mar. 17.	Oliverus Ashton. M	
Mar. 27.	Johes Robinson paup. Testibus	{ Thomas Noton Thomas Gudwyr Constabu Cariis
Apr. 9.	Marian Procter vid. M	
Apr. 15.	Helena frith paupcula	
Apr. 15.	Ricus Woodward als Moulte. M.	
May 7.	Edmundus Bagaley de Clifton. M	
8 May.	Emota North als Ryston vid Clifton. M	
May 24.	Johes filius viduus Rogers	
May 25.	Thomas filius Radi Hill	
June 9.	Rogerus Hilton als etc. Nothus	
July 5.	Thomas Tailor Smith. M	
Aug. 5.	Johes filius Johis Owfield	
Aug. 17.	Agnes Hethcot de Clifton paup	
Aug. 23.	Edmundus filius Xpoferi Bagnold	
Oct. 8.	Sara filia Thomæ Alsop	
Nov. 10.	Paup. quidam pue i quotus	
Dece. 20.	Elizabetha Butch ^r de domo eleemosyn	

Sum sepult.
31.

(To be continued.)

THE FISH IN HERALDRY.

WHEN in Vols. XIX. and XX. I gave a somewhat lengthy and fully illustrated paper upon "*The Mermaid and the Symbolism of the Fish in Art, Literature, and Legendary Lore*," I purposed following up the subject by a supplementary paper upon "*The Fish in Heraldry*," treated in the same manner as those I have already given on other heraldic bearings.* The subject having, however, been already most ably and almost exhaustively treated upon by Mr. Moule, I willingly forgo that gratification, and, instead, content myself with calling attention to his admirable volume, of which a re-issue has just been made by Mr. Van Voorst, and I advise those of my readers who do not at present possess a copy of that work, to at once add it to their libraries. The volume is of 8vo. size, extending to 250 pages in length, and illustrated with more than 200 admirably executed engravings. The title is "*Heraldry of Fish. Notices of the principal Families bearing Fish in their Arms*."† The contents are arranged under the following heads, each of which forms a distinct chapter:—I.—The Dolphin and the Whale. II.—The Pike, Luce, or Ged; and the Flying Fish. III.—The Barbel, Carp, Gudgeon, Tench, Bream, Roach, Dace, Chub, Minnow, and Loach. IV.—The Chabot, Gurnard, Mullet, and Perch. V.—The Salmon, Trout, Smelt, and Grayling, with their enemy, the Otter. VI.—The Herring, Pilchard, and Sprat. VII.—The Mackerel. VIII.—The Haddock, Cod, Hake, Ling, Whiting, and Burbot. IX.—The Sole, Turbot, Plaice, and Flounder. X.—The Eel, Conger, and Lamprey. XI.—The Sturgeon. XII.—The Dog Fish, Sea Lions, and other Monsters. XIII.—The Seal, Mermaid, and Triton. XIV.—Shell Fish. In each of these divisions some particulars regarding each kind of fish are given; and then follow descriptive notices of various coats of arms in which each particular fish forms a charge, with genealogical notes on the families to which they belong—the arms so described being, of course, merely a selection of typical examples, and not by any means an exhaustive list. To show the extent, however, to which the author's researches and skill have been carried, it may be named that to the "Dolphin" alone no less than 30 pages are devoted, and that these are, wherever necessary, carefully illustrated. Of course there are a hundred or two more cases in which the Dolphin forms a more or less prominent feature in the armorial bearings of English families than those named by Mr. Moule, and many of these are, perhaps, more curious and striking than those he has instanced; but in this, as in every other division of his work, the examples have been well and carefully chosen, and the historical, genealogical, and heraldic notes are of the highest phase of excellence. Having mentioned the extent to which attention has been directed to each kind of Fish, I would, before proceeding further, advise my heraldic friends who do not already possess Moule's "*Heraldry of Fish*" to obtain a copy, and have it doubly or trebly interleaved, and

* "*The Cross in Heraldry*;" "*The Pomegranate in Heraldry*;" etc., etc.

† London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

then to write down, carefully, descriptions of, and references to, every instance of the occurrence of a Fish in heraldic bearings, each under its proper heading. The advantage of this I



Arms of Osborne, of Derby.

will at once, in half a dozen lines, demonstrate by reference to the arms of *Osborne*. In his useful volume, Mr. Moule simply tells us, under "Trout," that the arms of the family of *Osborne* are, *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three Trout, *or*." Other families of *Osborne* it will be well to note bear other Fish than Trout. For instance, a branch of the *Osbornes* of Derby bore, *or*, on a bend between two Wolves, heads erased, *sable*, three Dolphins embowed, of the field; those of *Essex* and *Norfolk*, *argent*, on a bend between two Tigers salient, *sable*, three Dolphins, *or*; those of *London temp. H. VI.*, *argent*, on a bend cotised, *sable*, three Fishes *or*. Another family of the same name, *gules*, three Dolphins, *or*; another, *argent*, on a bend between two Tigers, *sable*, armed and langued, *gules*, three Dolphins, *or*; another, *gules*, a bend between three Dolphins, *or*; and so on.

Of the Turbot, as, indeed, in the case of every other Fish, an opportunity occurs of making useful notes in the interleaved copy, and I take this at random, as an apt quotation to show the excellence of the matter offered in *Moule's* volume.

"The Turbot," he writes, "one of the best, as well as one of the largest of the flat-fish, is found on all parts of the coast of Great Britain. On the shores of Yorkshire and Durham a very considerable fishing for the Turbot is carried on by the fishermen of Scarborough and Hartlepool; but preference is generally given to the Dutch, the finest of which are supposed to be taken on the Flemish banks. *Azure*, three Turbots, *argent*, fanned, *or*, are the arms of the ancient family of Turbutt of York. There is a monument in the Church of St. Michael, Ouse Bridge, for William Turbutt, who died in 1648; another William Turbut was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1710. These arms are found also on an engraved brass plate in Feliskirk Church, near Thirsk; which bears a Latin inscription in memory of William Turbutt, of Mount St. John, who died 13 April, 1673. Mount Saint John is the site of a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by



Arms of Turbutt, of Derbyshire.

Algernon Percy in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. *Argent*, three Turbots naiaut, are the arms of the family of Tarbutt, of Scotland; and *argent*, three Turbots fretted, are the arms of Turbutt, of Middlesex. A Turbot naiaut, *azure*, is the crest of the family of Kidley, of Devonshire; and a demi Turbot erect, tail upwards, *gules*, is the crest of the family of Lawrence, and was so borne by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy.

"Milton has a beautiful sonnet to 'Lawrence, of virtuous father virtuous son.' The father was Henry Lawrence, President of the Council of the Protector, created a Peer in 1657. He was allied to Cromwell, and, after the death of Oliver, proclaimed Richard his successor. He died in 1664, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Margaret, at Stanstead-le-Thel, in Hertfordshire, where his arms, a cross raguly, impaling those of Payton, and the crest, a demi Turbot, are sculptured on his tomb. John Lawrence, of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, in the reign of Henry VIII., was the ancestor of the family of St. Ives, in the same county, of which Sir John Lawrence, the father of the President of the Council, was knighted at Windsor by King James I. previously to the coronation. It is from one of the younger sons of the President that the Lawrence family of Studley Park and Hackfall, in Yorkshire, are descended. The Lawrences of Ashton Hall, in Lancashire, are of very early origin. The estate has

passed through heiresses from them to the Butlers of Rawcliffe; from the Butlers to the Ratcliffes of Wimersley; and from them to the Gerards of Bromley; and Ashton Hall, through the heiress of the last Lord Gerard, descended to the Duke of Hamilton, K.G., who was created Duke of Brandon in 1711. Another branch of the Lawrence family was seated at Hertingfordbury in the reign of Henry VII., and became allied to the great and illustrious, to the ambitious Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; to the Earls of Warwick; to Lord Guildford Dudley; the brilliant Leicester; and to Sir Philip Sidney. Lord Heytesbury, as heir of the Vernons, is the representative of this branch of the Lawrence family.

"One of the peculiar features of the old City of London was the number of houses enriched with plaster-work, skilfully modelled in imitation of foliage, fruit, heads of men and animals, and most prominent heraldic insignia. A house of this description bore on its front the Turbot crest and arms of Lawrence, differenced by a canton, and was the residence of Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor in 1665; he was the grandson of a Fleming who left the Netherlands in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and settled in Great St. Helens, where Sir John built a mansion not unworthy of the Doge of Genoa, 'la superba.' The Genoese nobility do not disdain to follow mercantile pursuits, and derive a rich source of revenue from the exports of the city; in early times, when a nobleman engaged in trade, his nobility was said to sleep. The Emperor of Germany allowed printers to bear coat armour in acknowledgment of the importance of the discovery; printing then was practised by many who were of noble family, as well as by eminent ecclesiastics. The solidity of the Anchor used by Aldus corresponds with prudence; the Dolphin was an ancient emblem of swiftness, and its meaning was, that to work successfully it was necessary to labour without relaxation, to be deliberate in choice, and quick in execution."

As a note to this interesting extract, it may be added that the "Birt," or "Birth Fish," is a Turbot; and that the "Butt" is doubtless the young of that fish, and not, as often called modernly, the Flounder, and that both these are found among heraldic bearings. Moffatt says, "Turbotts, which some call the *Sea-Pheasant*, were in old times accounted so good and delicate that this proverb grew upon them, *Nihil ad rhombum*; that is to say, What is all this in comparison of a Turbutt. Verily, whilst they be young (at which time they are called Butts) their flesh is moist, tender, white, and pleasant." Nashe, in his "Lenten Stuffe," says, drolly, that when the Herring was declared King of Fishes, it was by "all their clamorous suffrages, saluted with *Vive le Roi*, 'God save the King, God save the King;' save only the Playce and the Butte, that made wry mouthes at him, and, for their mockinge, have wry mouthes ever since," and so on.

One example of the Butt in heraldry is presented by the arms of the family of Butts, of co. Surrey, which are, *argent*, a Saltire engrailed, *gules*, between four ermine spots, *sable*; on a chief of the second three Butts haurient, of the first. Crest, a naked dexter arm couped at the elbow and erect, *proper*, grasping in the hand a Butt, *argent*.

The Birt, a kind of Turbot, is thus spoken of by Harrison in his description prefixed to Hollinshed's Chronicle:—"Of Fishes, therefore, as I find five sorts, the flat, the round, the long, the legged, and shelled; so the flat are divided into the smooth, scaled, and tailed. Of the first are the plaice, the but, the turbut, birt, floke or sea flounder, dorreie, dab, &c. Of the second, soles, &c. Of the third are chaits, maidens, kingsons, fath, and thornebacke, whereof the greater be for the moste part either dried and carried into other countries, or soddren, sowsed, and eaten here at home, whilst the lesser be fried or buttered," etc. And Drayton speaks of it as "The had-dock, turbet, bert, fish nourishing and strong;" and Huloet has "byrte fyshe, rhombus" (See also Ordinances and Regulations, pp.



175, 181, 182). It was not unusually called Birth Fish, and as such is known in heraldry; the arms of the family of Birt being *azure*, a Birth-fish, *proper*.

One of the more interesting and instructive phases of the subject on which the author has treated in his admirable work is that of the occurrence of fish as a charge or bearing in the arms of towns, and their appearance either as allusive or heraldic on the official seals of those towns. Among the instances quoted are Brighton, Congleton, Kingston-on-Thames, Lostwithiel, King's Lynn, Newcastle, Southwold, Stafford, Swansea, Wexford, Yarmouth, and Truro, which serve well as typical examples. These, however, are of course but a small portion of the arms and seals of corporations and towns upon which fish in one form or other occur. Of some of these seals, illustrative examples will be found engraved in the volume.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

A BOOK OF KNIGHTS MADE BETWEEN 4TH HEN. VI. AND THE RESTORATION.

It is impossible to over-estimate, historically and genealogically, the importance of the work undertaken and brought to a successful issue by Mr. Walter Metcalfe, and we beg to express to him, not only from ourselves, but from antiquaries in general, our thanks for the pains he has taken, and for the admirable manner in which he has acquitted himself of his task. First, we have Lists of Knights made from 1426 to 1485; and next, in regular sequence, those made in the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, to each of which, some two thousand or so in number, the arms are given. Next we have those of James I., Charles I. and Charles II., 1650-1; followed by those made during the Commonwealth, and in Ireland from 1566 to 1698. The Lists have been compiled from every available source, and rendered especially valuable by the scrupulous care and the spotless fidelity with which they have been prepared. It forms not only a fitting, but an essential companion to "Le Neve's Knights," which, as our readers are aware, takes up the time where Metcalfe now properly leaves off, that of the reign of Charles II., and continues down to that of Queen Anne, the list is therefore now complete from 1426 to that reign. The labour attendant upon the preparation of Mr. Metcalfe's invaluable work must indeed have been great, and we trust our readers will show their appreciation of the services he has thus rendered by adding it to their libraries.

* *A Book of Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelor, made between the 4th year of King Henry VI. and the Restoration of King Charles II., etc., etc.* By Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 140, Wardour Street, W. 1 vol., royal 8vo., pp. 220. 1885.

THE WATERS OF HERCULES.*

THIS is one of the best novels it has been our good fortune to read, and one we unhesitatingly commend. The plot throughout is well laid and successfully carried out; the characters are masterly and well sustained, the dialogue faultlessly good, and the situations all that could be wished. It is, indeed, impossible to find fault with any one passage, or any one incident from beginning to end. Unlike most novel-writers, its author, Mr. Gerard, is, as there is abundance evidence to prove, a man of deep reading and gifted with a strong and active power of observation, and of vividly portraying character. In description too he is happy, and presents to his readers word-pictures of people and ideal places that are fascinating and pleasing. We recommend our readers to take up "The Waters of Hercules," and assure them they will not lay it down again till they have read to the end, and will close it with a wish that, so fascinated will they have been, it had been twice as long. We have not read the same author's "Reata," or his "Beggar my Neighbour," but if they are as pleasing as "The Waters of Hercules," he will assuredly be entitled to take foremost rank among living novelists.

* *The Waters of Hercules.* By E. D. Gerard. Edinburgh and London: Wm. Blackwood & Sons. 3 vols., cr. 8vo. 1885.

ch
a

et
he
nd
of
on,
h-
ve
all
ch
ve

of
and
ral,
has
to
nry
r so
and
re-
ce,
with
om-
ime
con-
to
ble
cia-

lor,
ing
l &

un-
out;
and
ault
nost
e, a
and
his
We
hey
wish
read
e as
nost

Wm.



OLD ENGLISH POTTERY.

MEMOIRS OF ADAM BLACK.*

THIS is truly a worthy memoir of a most worthy, estimable, and enlightened man, and one that cannot be read without profit, or without feeling admiration for the sterling character of its subject. Founder of the world-known and leading publishing firm of "Adam and Charles Black"—the Murray and Longman combined—of Edinburgh, he rose to the front rank of "worthies" of that city, filling its highest offices and representing its interests in Parliament; and received after his death the marked honour of a public statue being erected to his memory. Of his character, his biographer, who knew him well, has remarked that, "considering his life was extended to ninety years, and that he was throughout a bold, active, out-spoken man, it is impossible to say more in his praise than that he said, wrote, or did nothing in all that long time, which anyone having regard for his memory would wish to blot from remembrance. He had some hard fights but always fought fairly, and never said anything in private which he would have feared to utter plainly in the market place; he kept no feuds or grudges, and honestly grieved to be on any but friendly terms with good men; it was a life of patient continuance in well doing, with a single eye to duty, and the good of the community to which he belonged." And he himself wrote, when entering on his 87th year:—"I have reached the goal which separates the seen from the unseen world. . . . I can look back and mark all the way by which I have been led, and the goodness and mercy which have followed me. I have enjoyed one of the greatest of earthly blessings—health, greatly beyond what is usually vouchsafed to the human race. Other temporal blessings I have been favoured with, not only beyond my deserts, but much beyond what I could have ventured to hope for in my most sanguine moods. When first left upon my own resources, my position was of the humblest. Without any superior wisdom or powers of my own, Providence has raised me to honours which it would have been presumption and folly in me to aspire to, and increased my store till I may say my cup has been made to run over. He has blessed me with an affectionate wife, a help-meet for me, who has been spared to assist and counsel me through my long life, though He has been pleased to visit her with a sad affliction in the deprivation of sight. May He who has watched over me and sustained me thus far, never leave me nor forsake me, but, unworthy though I be, bring me in His own good time to His kingdom and glory."

The record of this life of usefulness and goodness, and of the strictest probity, is well and lovingly written, and we commend it to our readers' earnest attention. Scotland has had few sons who more fully merited the highest position among her "worthies" than Adam Black, and few have met a pleasanter or a more unobtrusive biographer than has he in the person of Dr. Nicolson.

* *Memoirs of Adam Black.* Edited by Alexander Nicolson, LL.D. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. 1 vol. cr. 8vo., pp. 260. 1885.

THE ART OF THE OLD ENGLISH POTTER.*

THIS elegant volume, by M. Solon, of whose skill as an artist in ceramics there can be no doubt, and of the originality and powerful treatment of whose designs two opinions cannot well exist, has the merit of being readable, well printed, sketchily illustrated, and got up in a very presentable form. It is a book to be pleased with by the reader who seeks for something to wile away his time, and from which he may with proper discrimination gather some useful and valuable information, imparted pleasantly, and rendered acceptable by pictorial representations; but it is not a learned book, or one which will bear deep criticism in any of its parts. Its useful and valuable information to which we have alluded has to be sought for amongst, and eliminated from, much that is erroneous and misleading. Intended, we presume, as a popular book—one to be laid on the drawing-room table and admiringly glanced at by any idle hand that takes it up—and written by a man who, although a clever decorative artist in ceramics, has not made the study of the history of that art the business of his life, the work will go down with the public and have its day, but it never will, or ever can, become a standard book, or one to be referred to as an authority upon any point of antiquarian interest or importance. Two instances will suffice to show the truth of this remark. One of these occurs in the very outset of the volume, where, on page 4, we are told by M. Solon that, "In the Saxon barrows, amongst weapons cleverly wrought, elegant phials of glass, and delicately chased ornaments of gold and silver, which, by the skill that they display, do not speak of a very remote antiquity, are found clumsy urns and cups of unbaked clay, which in no way differ from those that we may have reason to consider as being of some centuries earlier in date. They bear no characters or inscriptions of any sort to assist the speculations of the archaeologist, while the artist finds comparatively little of interest in their decoration. They have up to this time been classed under the convenient heading of 'Pre-historic Pottery,'"

The truth being that, instead of in no way differing from those of some centuries earlier in date, the Anglo-Saxon pottery has peculiar characteristics of its own, both in form, feature, and ornamentation, that are clearly and easily distinguishable from those of any preceding period or age by anyone who has made ancient pottery his study; that it is not unbaked; and that certainly Anglo-Saxon times are not "prehistoric." Again, on page 7, the unwise and often refuted statement that the pottery of the Ancient Britons was "only sun-dried" is repeated, and we are, in addition, told that "most of them [the urns] were put on the funeral pile before being interred with the remains; by this act alone they were calcined." Surely the author ought to have known that if "only sun-dried," the vessels would, after so long a burial in the earth, have returned to the nature of that earth, and that the very fact of their being "put on the funeral pile before being interred with the remains," would show that by that very act they would be fired, not sun-dried. "Calcined," assuredly, they or any other pottery would not be.

Then again, on page 19, M. Solon ascribes to the actual close of the 16th century the Norman pottery found at Burley, the discovery of which, made by Mr. Jewitt, was fully recorded in "*The Reliquary*" for April, 1862, (vol. II., p. 216), and since then described and figured in his "*Ceramic Art of Great Britain*" and other works. Solon's words are "We shall ascribe to the same date [1591], a green pitcher decorated with horseshoes and buckles, the cognizance of the Ferrers, the Norman Earls of Derby, and which, on that account, has been by some authors described as a specimen of Norman pottery,"—but he gives no reason for thus ascribing to it a date some centuries later than what it is entitled to, further than that he happens to possess a puzzle jug dated 1591, which has a green glazed surface! and he is utterly wrong in what he has written. A score or two other erroneous matters might with ease be pointed out, but these will be sufficient to bear out what we have said, that however nice the book may be—and is—as a popular drawing-room volume on a fascinating subject, it must not, or ever can be, taken as possessing any authority upon important points of the subject on which it treats.

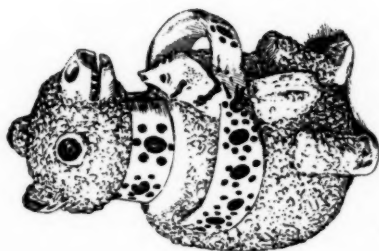
Having said thus much, we cordially commend it as one of the pleasantest written and best got up books of its kind, and give emphatic praise to some of the prettily executed illustrations with which it abounds, and some few of which we are enabled to reproduce for our readers' enjoyment on Plates XI. and XII.

* *The Art of the Old English Potter.* By L. M. Solon. Second edition. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 270, 1885. Illustrated.

IN HIS OWN HAND.*

THIS work will be warmly welcomed by all those who are already familiar with the previous works of this talented writer, and we can most heartily commend the volumes to those readers who have not, as yet, made themselves acquainted with the novels which have proceeded from her pen. "*In His Own Hand*" deals, not so much with the realms of fiction as the domains of fact, and we have many charming allusions to the customs and manners of bygone days, with peeps into the everyday life of the inhabitants of the Midland Counties at the time when William Hutton was a conspicuous character amongst his contemporaries. The life of this singular character forms the groundwork of the novel, and read in the light of Llewellynn Jewitt's admirable "*Life of Hutton*," the novel is truthful as to the main facts of the career of this Birmingham worthy. But the halo of fiction which surrounds the realities of the plot gives additional interest to the story, and as the various characters appear on the scene, one is almost unconsciously impelled to read on, in order that we may see how all is going to end. What we admire in this, as in all Mrs. Banks' writings, is her care and painstaking as to details, an important matter too often overlooked by novelists. We confess to a singular liking for those reproductions of the past, which find expression in pictures of the homes of the various characters. Mrs. Banks' domestic interiors form a most interesting study of the past, and cannot fail to possess a peculiar charm for the present generation of readers, to whom the days of pottens, flint, steel, and tinder-box, delfcase, etc., are but a name. We cannot find space to give a *resume* of the plot of the novel, or the manner in which it is worked out; suffice it to say that the work is, from beginning to end, full of dramatic force and great originality, evidencing a power of word-painting and an insight into character which is too seldom met with in present-day novels. This life of Hutton throws a clear light upon the past of the Midlands; shows us how the common people lived and worked, the homes in which they abode, their occupations and amusements, the language which they spoke, and the dress which they wore. All these are here re-created as if by a magician's wand, and on this account the work should commend itself to the attention of all students of local history. In this respect, "*In His Own Hand*" has a real and permanent value. The work is deserving of the widest circulation, and will certainly add much to the repute of its clever authoress.

* *In His Own Hand.* By Mrs. Linneus Banks. 3 vols. London: White & Co.



MO

In
Mr
the
the
up
be
giv
the
Hi
and
can
fol
of
by

no

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, AND ARMS, IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY.*

IN this quarto volume, whose appearance we welcome with unusual pleasure and interest, Mr. John Astley has, with unwearied industry, given literal, and in every instance the most scrupulously accurate, copies of every inscription occurring in any part of the church, and, where necessary, has accompanied those inscriptions with notes upon the individuals or families they commemorate. And not only this, but, as will be gratefully recognised by every student of heraldry, and every genealogist, he has given descriptive notes and careful drawings of every example of armorial bearings that occur in the sacred building, whether upon stained glass, tomb, or sculpture. His work is thus made of immense value, and is one whose use as a faithful record, and as a store-house of family-lore, cannot be too highly estimated. To show the careful way the epitaphs have been copied and edited by Mr. Astley, we quote the following upon the alabaster monument of one of his own ancestors, Abraham Astley, of Coventry, who died in 1662, and which tomb has been latterly carefully restored by the author :—

“ Ο' βιος βραχύς, ἡδὲ νύχνη παρά

“ ASTLEIVS, medici proles succumbit in urna
Gentis, at *ἰσθθτων* non tulit ante virum
Patria, vita, genus, dotesq. Minerva parentum
Pervaluere dice livida fata dolent.
Cur lachrymæ sulcarent imbris oras,
Dum petit æthereas sacrior ille domas?
Cælicolis celebs cur non celebraret Olympum!
Astrææ generi consociare licet.
Jam Mesne sileat, Myrepsus, Præpositusq. :
Præripiat palmum pauperibusq. Pator.
Vivat & Abrahamo, sed Nomen marmore dignum
Auratum superest. aureus ABRAHAMUS.”

“ Obiit Coventriæ, Jan. 22, Anno Domini 1662, annôq. ætatis 41.”

The following translation is as literal as the florid Latin of that period will admit :—

“ Life is short, but Art is long.”

“ Here lieth ASTLEY, a Physician's son,
Under the tombstone of his ancestry;
But never yet that ancestry produced
A man so like to the divinity.
Life, country, family, and nature's gifts,
With the renowned profession of his sire,
Have long endured and mourn his darksome death.
Wherefore should tears then furrow with their rain,
Our eyes moist fringes : while with holier heart
He seeks the heavenly mansions of the blest?
Why should he not with angels habit heaven,
A celibate? For with Astrea's race
We well may join him? Now may Messne
Keep silence, and Myrepsus haste to snatch
The palm; for first preferred, and 'mongst the poor
Held as a father; still let Abraham's praise
Live ever, though to day his name doth live,
Worthy in marble, to stand charactered
A golden name, a golden ABRAHAM.

“ He died at Coventry, Jan. 22, A.D. 1662, aged 41.”

Mr. Astley's volume brings to light many remarkable inscriptions connected with families other than Warwickshire. Of these we quote one, belonging to the Scropes so famous in history. It is as follows :—

“ Here lies the body of Captⁿ Gervase Scrope, of the family of Scropes, of Bolton, in the County of York, who departed this life the 26 of August anno Dni 1705 aged 66.

"An Epitaph, written by himself, in the agony and dolorous paines of the gout and dyed soon after:—

"Here lyes an old toss'd *Tennis Ball* :—
Was racketted, from spring to fall
With so much heat and so much hast
Time's arm for shame grew tyred at last.
Four Kings in camps he truely serued
And from his loyalty ne'er sweru'd
Father ruin'd and Son slighted,
And from the Crown ne'er requited.
Loss of estate, relations, blood
Was too well known, but did no good ;
With long campaigns and paines o'th' Govt
He cou'd no longer hold it out.
Always a restless life he led,
Never at quiet till quite dead.
He marry'd, in his later days,
One who exceeds the common prayse ;
But wanting breath still to make known
Her true affection and his own,
Death kindly came, all wants supplied,
By giving rest—which life deny'd."

We cordially commend Mr. Astley's work, and congratulate the town on possessing in its midst a man so able and so willing as he is to put on record matters of such interest and importance relating to the history of the town and of its inhabitants.

* *The Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of St. Michael, Coventry, together with Drawings of all the Arms found therein.* Compiled by John Astley. Coventry : W. W. Curtis, Corn Exchange. 1 vol., 4to. Illustrated.

BACKHOUSE AND TAYLOR'S EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.*

It is seldom indeed that we have approached the consideration of a work with greater anxiety as to the mode of its treatment of a grave subject, as in the instance of this new edition of Mr. Backhouse's *Early Church History*, and more seldom still that we have risen from that careful examination of its contents with such a perfect feeling of admiration and satisfaction as we do in this case. No work could be better or more carefully and conscientiously prepared than it, and but few, indeed, could bear on every page more complete evidence of thought and labour, and pains-taking research. It is a store-house of historical facts, of biblical truths, and of antiquarian knowledge, and is illustrated with charming etchings, Woodbury-type plates of the highest excellence, and a number of chromo-lithographic plates and wood-cuts, so that nothing is left wanting to make the volume acceptable and useful to its readers. The work is divided into two parts, the first embracing the period to A.D. 200, with an important Appendix, "the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," in which the full text of that remarkable work, translated into English, is given; the second embraces that from A.D. 200 to the death of Constantine in 337. Each of these parts is subdivided into eighteen chapters, and it is not too much to say that each of these chapters—and we only need instance that one devoted to the Catacombs—is a finished and masterly essay on the period or subject to which it is devoted. The volume will take rank as a standard work, and as one of permanent value.

* *Early Church History to the Death of Constantine.* By the late Edward Backhouse. Edited and enlarged by Charles Tylor. Second Edition. London : Hamilton, Adams & Co. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 588. 1885. Illustrated.

"BOYS' OWN ANNUAL," and "THE GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL," of the Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster Row, are, as usual, the two largest, finest, and most unexceptionally good of all the annuals that come under our notice. Noble in their purpose, faultless in their editing, careful in their printing, profuse and admirable in their illustration, and sumptuous in their binding and style of issue, they head the flood of year books that the autumn and winter let loose upon the world, and assert themselves as examples of purity and goodness that those in their wake would do well to follow. Each of these admirable volumes is of large quarto size, and besides folding plates, consists of 832 pages of three columns each, or close upon 2,500 columns of readable, healthful, and useful matter upon every subject that can attract, and at the same time give knowledge to, the reader. All who have boys and girls of their own, or who desire to please and do good to those of their friends, should present these volumes as gift books. They could not find better or more acceptable ones.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF ERITH.*

THIS is just one of those works whose appearance we hail with pleasure, and in whose mode of issue, and bearings on local and general history, we take especial interest. The parish, to whose history the present volume is devoted, is pleasantly situated in the county of Kent, and contains in its church some highly interesting monumental remains, as well as some notable architectural features. To these the author has paid careful attention, and, by the aid of a number of faithfully executed plates, presented their features to his readers. Formerly it possessed many other brasses, but these have been wantonly destroyed. "No less than nine brasses," says the author, "have been taken away; fortunately some of the nails by which they were fastened have been left to attest the size of the figures. A scroll at the top of Ailemer's brass is gone; one small brass, two shields, and one square from Hawkes' monument are also wanting. The large stone, on which are figures of three children, is terribly damaged; it formerly had two shields and two figures 3 feet long, as we know by the nails remaining. One figure of the Mylners brass, is gone," and so on. A tolerable catalogue of spoliation, truly! All the remaining brasses, six in number, are on the floor of the Wheatley Chapel, and are carefully and accurately drawn on the plates accompanying the descriptive notes. The most interesting monument in the church is the altar tomb of Elizabeth, second wife of George, Earl of Shrewsbury; it bears a recumbent effigy of the countess, but no visible inscription. This lady, who was daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Sir Richard Walden, knt., of Erith, became second wife of the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury (his first wife being Ann, daughter of Lord Hastings), and by that union became mother of John Talbot, who died young, and of Ann Talbot, who became successively wife of Peter Compton and of William, Earl of Pembroke. She has (though the fact is not even alluded to by the author of this "History of Erith,") the not very usual honour of having two monumental effigies existing to her memory—the one mentioned by the author at Erith, and the other in the fine old Shrewsbury Chapel, founded by her husband, in the parish church of Sheffield. The Earl, who died at Wingfield Manor, in Derbyshire, in 1635, by his will made in the previous year, "directed that his body should be laid in the parish church of Sheffield near Ann his first wife, without any ceremonies but *dirige* on the eve, three masses and a sermon on the morrow; and that 25 poor men should have black gowns who were to carry torches at his funeral. Not more than a hundred black gowns were to be given to his servants, besides the gowns to his wife's gentlewomen. He directed also that a tomb of marble should be set over his grave, with three images thereon; namely, one of himself in his Mantle of the Garter, another of his deceased wife in her robes, and a third of *his wife then living*. He further willed that a thousand priests should receive sixpence each to say *placebo* and *dirige* and mass for his soul and all Christian souls: and that 25 marks should be distributed in penny-dole to such poor people as should be present at his burial, to pray for his soul. He also provided that three priests for the space of twenty years next after his decease should sing for his soul: two of them at the parish church of Sheffield at the altar where the Lady Ann, his first wife, lay interred, and the other in the chapel of our blessed Lady of the Bridge in Sheffield, each of them to have eight marks yearly during that time." The account of the order of the funeral, as written at the time is of much interest, but is not necessary to be here introduced. Suffice it to say—and we doubt not Mr. Harris, the compiler of the "History of Erith" under notice, will be glad to be informed of the fact—the monument with the three recumbent effigies of the Earl between his two wives, *was* erected in Sheffield, and is exquisitely beautiful in every part. The inscription is—

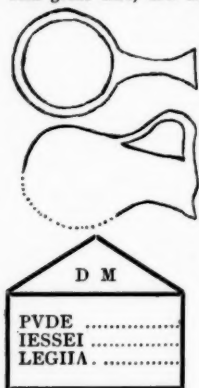
"HIC SITVS EST ILLVSTRIS VIR GEORGIVS COMES SALOPIE WESTFORDIE ET WATERFORDIE, DOMINVS TALBOT FORNIVAILE VARDVN AC STRANGE ATQ ETIAM PRIMARIVS ARCHITRON REGI DOMINVTISSIMI REGIS HENRICI OCTAVI ET MITIS NOBILISSIMI ILLV ORDINIS DE GARTER HIC QVQ IACENT CORPORA DOMINÆ ANÆ ET ELIZABETHÆ VXOR QVARVM QVIDEM ILLA NATA FVIT DOMINI HASTYNGS PREFECTVS CVBICLI PRIMARIJ SERENISSIMO REG EDWARD QVARTO HEC VERO FILIA FVIT D RICARD WALDEN MILITIS D ILLE GEORGIVS OBIT XXVI DIE IVLII ANNO DOMINI MDXXXVIII," but its writer was premature in using the words "*Hic quoque jacent corpora Domina Annæ et Elizabethæ*," for Elizabeth Walden, the second wife, who survived her husband twenty-nine years, and died in 1567, was buried among her own people at Erith, where the monument of which an engraving is given in Mr. Harris's "History" of that parish, was raised to her memory. The book contains much valuable information, and is an important addition to the topographical literature of Kent; but it lacks what to our minds is essential to its usefulness, an index. We have so often expressed our abhorrence of books without indexes, that we now content ourselves by simply saying that the omission is inexcusable neglect on the part of its compiler.

* *The History of the Parish of Erith in Ancient and Modern Times.* By John Harris. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 140, Wardour Street. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 88. 1885. Illustrated with plates.

ILKLEY: ANCIENT AND MODERN.*

AMONG the many topographical works that have recently come before us, this volume by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner and the Rev. Dr. R. Collyer deserves to be singled out as one of special interest; of more than usual excellence; and as to be spoken of in the highest terms of commendation. It is a work of such conscientious character in compilation and masterly arrangement, that its compilers are not only fully entitled to praise, but deserve to have the most extended support shown to them. Commencing with some preliminary chapters on the origin of the place and of its name, its history is carefully traced in successive chapters, through Saxon and Norman times, and the Plantagenet period, and then come chapters on Middleton-with-Stubham, the Plumpton Charters, the Manor Court Records, Holling Hall, the Church, and the Grammar School, and these are succeeded by others on the Ilkley families, and on modern Ilkley; whilst the second part is devoted to the geology, the botany, the fauna, and the British or pre-historic remains of the district. Each of these divisions is in itself a complete and exhaustive compilation, put together in a masterly manner, and evidencing in every part the most painstaking, untiring, and conscientious research.

The illustrations, eighty in number, are thoroughly good, the subjects selected with great care, and the execution of most of them artistic and careful in the extreme. Of the woodcuts we are enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. Horsfall Turner, to present some few to our readers, in the hope that by so doing we may send them to the work itself, which we strongly recommend them to add to their libraries.



The first of these (plate XIII., fig. 1) is a figure, said to be Hercules slaying the serpents. It is built into the interior north wall of the Church tower, but now, with wretched taste, concealed by the raised wooden floor of that portion of the building. On another stone near to it are the "pitcher and pre-fericulum, or wine bottle, of idolatrous worship," so often found represented on Roman sculptures. Another remarkably interesting Roman sculptured stone is the next figure (fig. 3, plate XIII), which is preserved at Myddleton Lodge; "it is a family group of father, mother, and child, but the space for the name is left blank;" and another is "an inscribed stone, reading, according to the authors, as

"D[IIS] M[ANIBVS]	To the Gods of the Shades
PVDE	Pudentius
IESSEI	Jesseius
LEGIIA	Legion Second Augusta."

The next illustrations we are enabled to give (plate XIV.) are the three sculptured monoliths in the churchyard at Ilkley. The centre one is about 8ft. in height, and 16 by 14 inches square at the base. It bears on one side, in compartments, figures of the four Evangelists, with their emblems, and on the others figures and scrollwork foliage. The other and smaller ones have at one time been utilised as gate posts, and are much mutilated, but still very fine; one is about 5ft., and the other 4ft. 6 inches in height. They have, all three, evidently been shafts of crosses. The next engraving is a fragment of a fourth sculptured cross, about 20 inches in height. It is richly decorated with interlaced bands of elaborate design, and with human figures; it is preserved in the Museum at Leeds.

We regret that our notice is compelled to be thus brief from want of space, but we desire to be emphatic in praise, and we cordially commend the volume not only to Yorkshiremen, but to antiquaries and topographers of every county. As we have said before, it is one of the best and most worthy books of its class that has come before us.

* *Ilkley: Ancient and Modern.* By the Rev. Robert Collyer, D.D., and J. Horsfall Turner. [Otley: William Walker and Sons.] 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 284 and xvi. 1885. Eighty illustrations.

GOLDSMITH'S "VICAR OF WAKEFIELD."*

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has done good service in the issuing, and Mr. Austin Dobson in the preparation of the preface to, this most admirable and acceptable fac-simile. The introductory portion evidences the most careful research on the part of Mr.

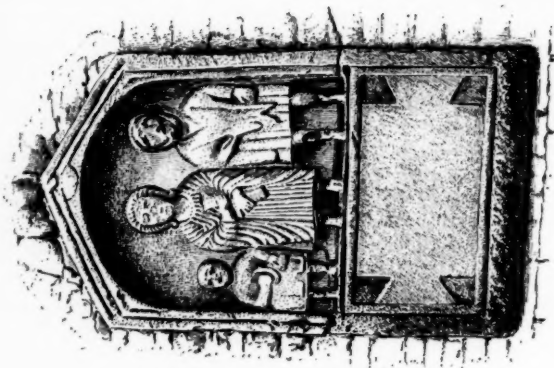
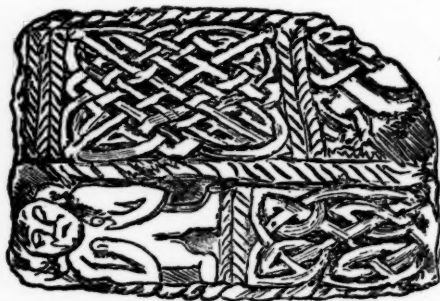
is
ed
of
er
n.
ts
d
n-
e
y,
h
n
d

d
e
e
o
d
e
e
y
t-
o
r
e
t
i
e

s

.

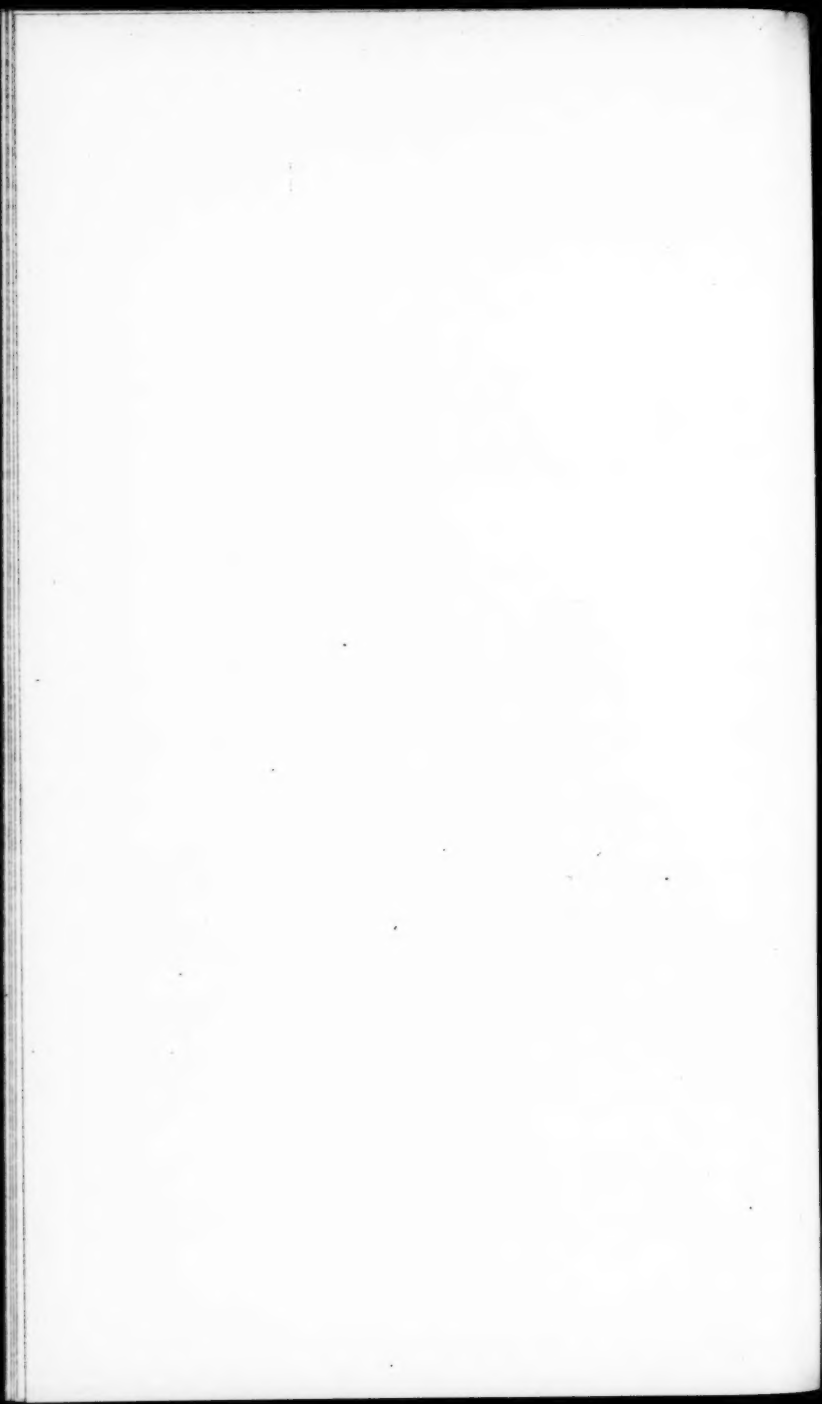
.



ROMAN AND SAXON SCULPTURED STONES, ILKLEY, YORKSHIRE.



SCULPTURED SHAFTS OF CROSSES, ILKLEY, YORKSHIRE.



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Dobson, and is of considerable value, not only as a contribution to our Goldsmith knowledge, but as an important addition to bibliography. It is seldom, indeed, that we have seen a work so well done in every part, and it does infinite credit to its editor, to its printer and binder, and, eminently, to its publisher, who has, as usual, shown the most perfect taste in its style of preparation.

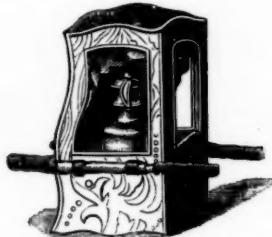
* *The Vicar of Wakefield.* By Oliver Goldsmith. Being a fac-simile reproduction of the first edition published in 1766. With an Introduction by Austin Dobson. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 2 vols., cr. 8vo., pp. xxx., 214 and 214. 1885.

GIFT BOOKS.

MESSRS. THOMAS NELSON and SONS, with their usual good taste, have this year prepared some of the most charming gift books that have come before us, and which have certainly not been surpassed, and indeed scarcely approached, by those of any other house. Those now before us are, "*That Glorious Song of Old*," by the late Edmund Hamilton Sears, D.D., a native of Standisfield, in Western Massachusetts, which is illustrated by fifteen of the most exquisite of wood engravings, and forms a choice little volume that must prove a treasure to all who possess it; "*Seeking a Country, or the Home of the Pilgrims*," by the Rev. E. N. Hoare, a well told and enthralling interesting story of the "Pilgrim Fathers," and their historic vessel the "May-flower," illustrated with upwards of thirty engravings; and "*Archie Digby, or an Eton Boy's Holidays*," by "G. E. W.," a delightful story for boys, which we commend most highly, both for the story itself and for the engravings by which it is illustrated.

From MESSRS. WELLS-GARDNER, DARTON, and CO., come two of the most charming and artistic little books the world has ever been blessed with. The first is "*A. B. C., Drawn and Coloured by T. Pym*," and certainly no one, even those who have made babydom a life-long study, ever drew children or represented in sketchy lines their little ways and amusements and facial expressions more cleverly or more life-like than he. It is one of the prettiest of books, and its cover so strikingly lovely, that we cannot too strongly recommend it to our friends. The other is entitled, "*Tiles from Dame Marjories Chimney Corner, and China from her Cupboard*," by F. S. J. Burne, and H. J. A. Miles, which is charming, both in the verses and in the novel and extremely artistic way in which it is illustrated. Our readers will do well to secure copies of each of these books.

"*AN OLD SCOTS BRIGADE, BEING THE HISTORY OF MACKAY'S REGIMENT, now incorporated with the Royal Scots*," (Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons), is an interesting record of the history, doings, and achievements in the "Thirty Years War," of the famous regiment raised by Donald Mackay, the first Lord Reay, from its commencement in 1626 to the battle of Nordlingen in 1634, and of its subsequent amalgamation with the corps now known as the Royal Scots. It is one of the most interesting historical records, and written in an admirable style. Much is to be learned from its pages that will be valuable to the reader, be he what or who he may.



MR. RIMMEL'S novelties, as is invariably the case, are of the most varied and *recherche* character, and of the very highest phase of excellence. His feather fans, ranging in value from three or four up to five-and-twenty guineas each, are exquisite productions, and form the most elegant and appropriate of presents. His fancy scent cases combine many novelties, each evincing considerable ingenuity of design and cleverness of construction. One of these is, in a way, archæo-

logically interesting, being a careful model of the now obsolete Sedan Chair, which is made to do duty for the holding of bottles of scent. This is engraved above, as is one page of "Rimmel's Almanac," and one of the mediæval designs, of which a variety have been prepared for the amusement of parties. In fancy scent baskets, boxes, sachets, crackers and other elegancies, the present season's novelties are elegance itself. Indeed, no producer of elegant necessities and high-class essentials of the household or toilet equals Mr. Rimmel, and the public know full well that whatever bears his name bears what may be looked upon as the "Hall Mark" of unalloyed purity and genuineness.

THE QUIVER (Cassell & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.)—In these days when newspapers fill their columns with loathsome and sickening details of criminal cases, and serials lend themselves to sensation, and thus become instead of a blessing a perfect pest to the household, it is healthful, refreshing, and positively enervating to turn to such a publication as this, wherein every line is purity itself, and where nothing suggestive of evil thought or action can be found. The volume just completed consists of no less than 764 closely printed and profusely illustrated pages of two columns each, and from first to last not one word is there that one would wish expunged, or one sentence with which the most carping critic could find fault. The staff of contributors embraces all the best religious and moral writers of the day, including several bishops and other dignitaries; the artists include Sir Noel Paton and a host of others; and the composers are the chief organists of our universities and cathedrals. The "Quiver" is one of the few books we can, and do, fearlessly and emphatically recommend.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART (Cassell & Co., Ludgate Hill), continues on its admirable course, giving to its readers the very highest class of contributions by the best writers on the varied objects to which its pages are devoted, and engravings that are matchless in their beauty and unsurpassed in excellence both of drawing, engraving, and printing. The Magazine has fully asserted itself as the best of its kind, and admirably maintains its high position as an exponent of art in all its varied phases.

THE ART JOURNAL (Virtue & Co., City Road), has of late wonderfully improved, and is now just as elegant and high class a publication as its warmest and oldest friends could desire it to be. It is as far superior to what it was two years ago as one can well conceive; and although we miss many of the good old writers whose names and contributions adorned its pages before the change of editorship, we feel that it is now a worthy exponent of art, if not of antiquity.

MESSES. J. & W. CHESTER, of 1, Palace Place, Castle Square, Brighton, whose productions, always of the very highest class, have before claimed our special attention, send this season some novelties of unusual excellence. Among these are, for the violin and piano-forte, "Three Romances" by John Gledhill, which are of very high merit, and fully sustain his reputation; "Etude Melodique," by Farley Newman, and by the same gifted composer, the "Golden Days Gavotte," sweet, gentle, and stately as becomes the figures of that special dance, and "The Minstrel's Harp," brightly and elegantly arranged for the piano. By A. A. Howe, we have the "Delizia" Waltzes, destined to become universal favourites; and by Frank Austin a "Valse de Salon" of extreme brilliancy and perfect finish; and "The Daisy," whose words, by J. Montgomery, have met at his hands so appropriate a setting, that it must, and assuredly will, become a favourite song of the season. Messrs. Chester are to be highly complimented on the finish and style of all their productions, which are characterised by simple taste in place of the garish show that disfigures so many of the title pages of much of the music of the present day.

From MESSRS. WILLCOCKS and CO. (11, Berners Street, W.) we have received Lawson's "Tina's Song"—the coaxing duet of Tina and Tony in "My Sweetheart," which is one of the prettiest and most popular of songs, with music of expressive character; the sweet old words of "This is Love," plaintively set to music by Guglielmo Lardelli, which we cannot too cordially commend; and "Baby's Frock," by Arthur Chapman, with music also by Lardelli, which cannot but become a popular favourite both at concert and in drawing-room. From the same firm we have the "Reine de Beaute (Queen of Beauty) Waltz," by Boggetti, which is one of the most brilliant, well-timed, and fascinating of the season. The "Haidée Waltzes," by J. Kenyon Lees, which, like all others of that popular composer's productions, are good in the extreme, and the picture-cover of the "Fair Haidée" freely and beautifully drawn. Another is the "Petite Reine Berceuse," by Victor Berand, which is of remarkable excellence.

From MESSRS. W. MORLEY and CO. (127, Regent Street, W.) we are favoured with four songs of unusual merit, and which each deserve words of earnest praise. These are, first, "*Someone's Sweetheart*," by D'Arcy Jaxone, set to music by Ciro Pinsuti; next, "*Many a Mile Away*," the music by the same gifted composer, and the words by Mary Mark-Lemon, is one of that estimable lady's happiest, and best, and sweetest of pennings—a song, the like of which for purity of sentiment and plaintive sweetness is unsurpassable, and just what ought to be encored and re-encored whenever or wherever sung. Next, we have "*First in the Field*," a stirring patriotic song, by G. W. Southey, with music by Theo. Bonheur; and next, "*Fairy Tales*," by Marion Haig, with music by A. H. Behrend. From the same firm we have three pieces of bright and sparkling dance music by Ernest Bucalossi. These are the "*Playmates*" and the "*Pandora*" Waltzes, and "*The Military Polka*," all three of which, besides being of matchless excellence, are adorned with effective and artistic drawings.

MESSRS. J. B. CRAMER and CO. (201, Regent Street, W.) forward, as their selection, some charming songs and dance music—which are of great merit. Of these, "*Guendoline*" and "*Slippers and Rice*" are by "Nella," with music by Henry Parker. The latter is one of the prettiest and most graceful of songs, and one that will, above all things, please our musical friends, and will be a general favourite at evening parties or concerts. Shakspeare's "*Full Fathom Five*," from the *Tempest*, set to music by the same composer, is also a grand conception, and shows how thoroughly he has mastered the intention of the effect of the words. Of dance music, the "*Adelaide*" and "*For Love's Sake*" Waltzes, by Enos Andrew and Gwyllyn Crowe, and the "*Merry Bells Polka*," by Dan Godfrey, are all three of the most successful of this or any other season.

The new dance music issued by MR. F. PITMAN (20 and 21, Paternoster Row) is of *recherche* character, and comprises the "*Bon Ton Polka*," a sparkling production by Leonard Gautier; the "*Dawning of Love Waltz*," by Reginald Foy, whose beauty of measure and harmony is equalled by the exquisite lithograph on its title page; the "*Summer Dreams Waltz*," by Jessie Morison, which is a marvel of sweetness, and is adorned by one of the most artistic of drawings; and the "*Ciro Fior Valse*," as played by the Strauss' celebrated band, which, with its pretty forget-me-not cover, is one of the most attractive of the season's novelties.

"PITMAN'S MUSICAL MONTHLY," vol. 2, containing no less than 110 quarto pages of music, and adorned with several admirably engraved portraits, and "THE SACRED MELODIST," vol. 1, 4to., 152 pages, are two of the best shillingworths yet published, and do their issuer, Mr. F. Pitman, of 20, Paternoster Row, the highest credit, in contents and style.

From MESSRS. REID BROTHERS (436, Oxford Street) come some excellent songs, which will prove an acceptable addition to the *repertoire* of the professional or non-professional alike. Among these are "*Love's Captive*," by Edward Oxenford, and "*Our Ships*," by G. A. Paris, both of which are well set to music by W. H. Jude; a stirring sea song, "*Our Ship Sprang a Leak*," by F. E. Weatherley, with music by Godfrey Marks; a light and cheerful love song, "*Over the Bridge*" ("Oh, what are you waiting for here, young man?") the words of which, by James Thomson, are wedded to a pleasant air by Frances Allitsen; and "*Tell Me*," by Harkness Kelvin, with Ciro Pinsuti's admirable music. In addition to these is "*Forty Minutes*," a hunting song, by Frederic Cotton, but inferior to his "*Maynell Hunt*," and other productions.

Of COSAQUES, as usual, those of Messrs. Sparagnapane and Co. (49 and 50, Milton Street, City) carry off the palm, not only for originality and appropriateness of conception and design, but for beauty of manufacture, excellence of material, and elegance of ornamentation. Among the more striking of these novelties for the present season are the "*Primrose League*" Cosaques, of large size, of Imperial purple, and fringed primrose coloured gelatine, each of which bears in gold, the monogram of the League, PL, and contains an exquisite bunch of primroses, flowers and leaves, "fit for a Queen to wear;" the box bearing, besides the name of "The Primrose League Cosaques" and the monogram, the well known and honoured words, "Peace with Honour," and "Imperium et Libertas." Others of these novelties are the "Sir Roger de Coverley Crackers," filled with jewellery, perfume, fountains, and other nic-nacks. The "Cut it Short Cosaques," offering to the fortunate pullers, fenders, gridirons, cutlery, earthenware, and other housekeeping items; "Le Fleurs Animées," with flower head-dresses and drawing-room comidielta; the "Japanese Village Cosaques," presenting in their hidden recesses, Japanese curiosities and other little treasures: and the "Sixpenny Telegram" Cosaques, with their droll messages. Messrs. Sparagnapane are the *oldest* makers, and assuredly produce the best of any.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

THE CUSTOM OF BOROUGH ENGLISH.

BY J. POTTER BRISCOE.

Nathaniel Bacon, in "Laws and Government of England" (fol. 1,739), furnishes this amusing account of this custom:—"Another custom of inheritance was caught I know not how, it is called Borough English, and by the name may seem to be brought in by some cynical odd Angle that meant to cross the world, and yet in a way not contrary to all reason: for where Nature affords least help, the wisdom of men hath used to be most careful of supply; and thus the youngest became preferred before the elder in the course of descent of inheritance according to this custom. There is no further monument of the antiquity hereof that I have met with than the name itself, which importeth that it sprang up whiles as yet the names of Angles and Saxons held in common cognizance; and might arise first from the grant of the lords to their tenants, and so by continuance become usual. And by this means also might arise the custom of copyholds of this nature, so frequent, especially in those eastern parts of this island where the Angles settled, and from whom that part had the name of the East Angles."

Blackstone did not believe that this custom ever prevailed in England, though it certainly did in Scotland (under the name of *Mercheta* or *Marcheta*) until it was abolished by Malcolm III. According to Father Duhalde, this custom of descent to the youngest son also prevails among the Tartar tribes. Amongst many other northern nations it was the custom for all the sons but one to migrate from the father, which one became his heir. "So that possibly," Blackstone says, "this custom, wherever it prevails, may be the remnant of that pastoral state of our British and German ancestors which Cæsar and Tacitus describe." Robinson states that "Concerning the cause and original of this custom there are two several conjectures." "The reasons assigned by Lyttleton, Blackstone, and Robinson," writes Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., in a carefully prepared paper on the subject, read before the Sussex Archaeological Society, "are all virtually the same; all resting upon the disadvantage of position of the youngest son; and they are all equally unsatisfactory, for they are grounded upon the supposition that the youngest son alone is unsettled in life, or left with his father at his decease, in which case alone the custom would have an appearance of justice; and they overlook the very constant occurrence of one or more of the elder sons being set forward in life during their father's lifetime, leaving several at home; and the not unfrequent case of a father dying early, and leaving all his sons young and equally hopeless and unprovided for; in which cases it would seem to be most inconsistent with justice and equity, as well as most inconvenient to the family of the deceased tenant, that the inheritance should go to the youngest son in preference of his brothers, as unprovided, and except by a few years more or less of age, not more able to help themselves than he is."

"It seems to me, therefore, that the real cause of the origin of the custom of Borough English has not yet been ascertained; and although venturing to differ from such learned authorities as I have cited, I propose to give my own views on the subject. I am by no means so confident as to say, or to think, that I have discovered the sure and very cause and reason of this singular custom, and I submit what I have to say as to its origin with very sincere deference to the opinions of those who are much better qualified to decide upon questions of legal and antiquarian research. With these preliminary observations, I beg to say that I consider the custom of Borough English took its rise from the period when copyhold lands were held really and substantially, and not, as now, nominally 'at the will of the lord,' when the lord's will, uniformly exercised, made the custom of the manor, and was not, as now, controlled by the custom. And in no instance was the lord's will so likely to be exercised as in determining which of his tenant's family, on the decease of the tenant, should succeed to the tenement held by the lord's will. The custom of Borough English is, in fact, to be accounted for in the same manner as the various other customs which exist in different manors."

"In some manors the lands descend to the eldest son, and in others, to all the sons equally, as in Gavelkind. 'Custom of some manor is, that if the tenant dies seised of five acres or less, then the youngest son ought to inherit, but if above, then all the sons, as in Gavelkind, ought to inherit it.' 'Custom of some manor is, that the youngest son, or youngest daughter of the first wife, being married a virgin, ought to inherit' (Kitchen. p. 202). In other manors, the sons and daughters inherit equally, as at Wareham, in Dorsetshire (Blount). In others, the eldest daughter alone succeeds to the inheritance if there be no sons, as at Yardley, in Hertfordshire (Salmon).

"As to the reasons which would induce the lord to prefer the youngest son to succeed the father in the inheritance of the tenements held of his manor, we may

suppose that the barons and lords being liable to furnish certain numbers of men for military service, in many instances, took care to secure the elder sons of their tenants as military retainers; and that the villeinage or copyhold lands, being generally held by agricultural service, were left to the youngest sons or youngest son to cultivate, and render the services due to the lord for the land. And another reason may be attributed to the avarice, or love of patronage of the lords, for as the lord was entitled to the wardship of his infant tenants, which allowed the infant only a decent maintenance during his minority (all the surplus profits going to the profit of the guardian), the lord had a direct interest in long minorities, and therefore might have willed that the youngest son should be the heir. It is true that the lord would not frequently trouble himself with such small matters, but there was generally some retainer of the lord, or uncle or near relative of the minor, who begged the wardship of the lord; who in exercise of his patronage, and in imitation of greater men, granted the wardship of his infant tenant to his own dependent, as he himself would have asked and gladly received a more important wardship from the king or his own superior lord.

"A very remarkable instance of the exercise of the lord's will, as respects the descent of lands holden of him, is extant in a charter of that very remarkable man, Simon de Montfort, whereby, as a great favour to his burgesses of Leicester, at their earnest supplication, for the benefit of the town, and with the full assent of all the burgesses, the earl granted to them that thenceforward the eldest son should be the heir of his father instead of the youngest, as was then the custom of the town. This charter is more remarkable as it was the act of a subject by his own will altering the local law of inheritance, without any legislative authority or even royal sanction; and that sixty-five years subsequent to the period of legal prescription. To revert to the name of the custom, my opinion is that it originated with the Norman lords, who imposed this custom as a peculiar mark of serfdom on their English vassals, which their Norman followers, who were accustomed to the law of primogeniture as attached to freeholdings, would not submit to; hence the distinction of tenures at Nottingham, of Burgh Engloyes, and Burgh Francocoyes, which, although not now known in that town, are kept in remembrance by the two parts of the town having been not long since distinguished as the English borough and the French borough. It is worthy of observation, as corroborative of this view of the subject, that the Earls of Warren and Surrey, who soon after the Conquest possessed the barony and rape of Lewes, where the custom of Borough English is almost universal as regards copyholds, possessed also Reigate, Dorking, Betchworth and Kennington, in Surrey, and Stamford, in Lincolnshire; in all which places we still find the same custom prevailing. The customary descent to the youngest son was not unknown to the Norman and Flemish followers of William as a peculiarity of serfdom or villeinage (although Robinson says they were unacquainted with it in their own country, and Blackstone was obliged to go so far away as to the Tartar tribes for any similar custom)."

In Cornwall there is, Mr. Corner informs us, one manor subject to the custom; in Derbyshire, the town of Derby; in Devonshire there are two manors; in Essex eight manors; in Glamorganshire is one manor; in Gloucestershire, the city of Gloucester, where it governs the descent of freeholds; in Hampshire there are nine manors; in Herefordshire four manors; in Hertfordshire there is one manor; in Huntingdonshire there are three manors; in Kent there is one manor; in Leicestershire one manor; in Lincolnshire, the borough of Stamford; in Middlesex there are sixteen manors; in Monmouthshire there is one manor; in Norfolk there are twelve manors, and in Northamptonshire there is one manor. Mr. Corner further states that "in the town of Nottingham this customary mode of descent is now unknown, but it exists at Serooby and Southwell, and in three other manors; in Shropshire, three manors; in Staffordshire, part of the borough of Stafford and two manors are subject to this custom. In Suffolk I have found thirty manors; in Surrey, twenty-eight manors; in Sussex, one hundred and forty manors, and in Warwickshire two manors, in which the custom of Borough English is the law of descent."

The custom prevails at Caldecott and Lyddington, in Rutland. It may be added that this subject was treated upon in the first series (now out of print) of my "Old Nottinghamshire," by Messrs. E. B. Mason, of Canterbury, and W. Henry Stevenson, of Nottingham. In the first volume of the "Records of the Borough of Nottingham" the custom of Borough English is shown to have existed in Nottingham in 1359-60.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

WE quote the following: "At the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., has drawn up a report on the antiquities of the Isle of Man and the best means of preserving them. These antiquities, as is well known, are of great interest on account of the light which they throw on early Christian art and on the complicated and little known relations of the Northmen to the Celtic population of the British Isles. Professor Dawkins urges the im-

portance of steps being taken to preserve the existing remains, such as the Runic Crosses, which are being destroyed by exposure to the weather. They should, he recommends, be removed from unsuitable places into the parish churches, and pieced together where necessary. The pre-historic and non-historic remains, consisting of habitations, camps, places of assembly, and of tombs, might be preserved by means of an Act of the Manx Legislature on the same lines as the Ancient Monuments Acts; and the localities of such archaeological remains should be accurately marked on the 25 in. ordnance map, and the record of the old Manx place-names and folk lore, which are fast disappearing, carried on without delay. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed a bill to be prepared for accomplishing some of the objects which Professor Boyd Dawkins recommends."—[We are glad steps are about to be taken for this desirable end, but would have preferred a report on the matter being drawn up by some one (or a body of men) of antiquarian repute, and conversant with the subject of such relics.]

DISCOVERY OF A BOG-OAK SPADE.

"A very fine specimen of a bog-oak spade has been found embedded in a marshy hollow near the edge of a burn on the stone farm, about 2½ miles from Dunfermline, and not far from the site of the Pitreavie tumuli. The implement, which is entire, measures 4 feet in length, and 7½ inches in breadth of blade. It is considered to be about 200 years old, and one of not more than three or four relics of the kind which have been discovered in Scotland."

MONUMENTAL EPITAPH AT LITTLE DRIFFIELD.

ON a modern tablet in the chancel of Little Driffeld Church is the following inscription, which may be worth preserving in the RELIQUARY. W. P. S.

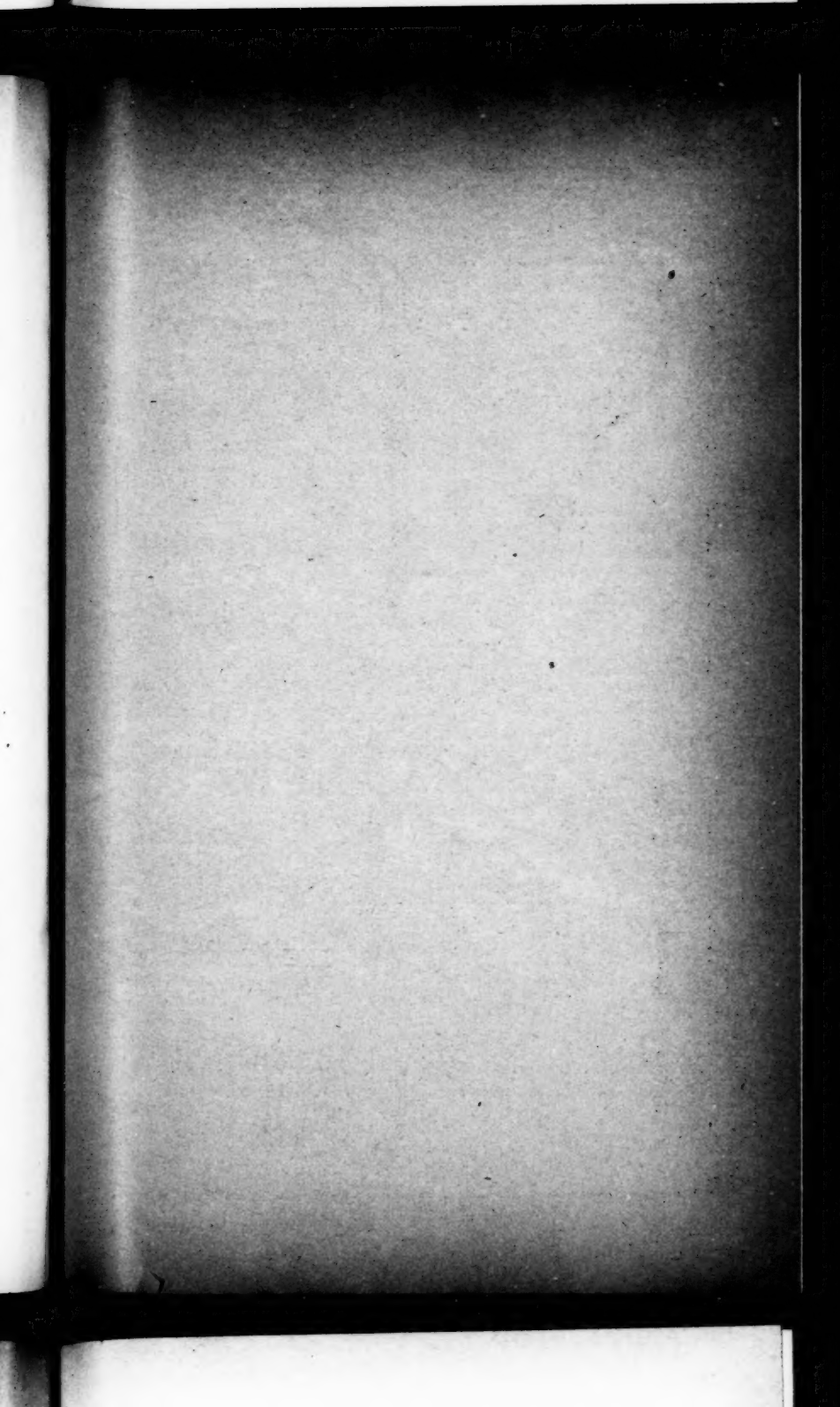
WITHIN THIS CHANCEL
LIES INTERRED THE BODY OF
ALFRED
KING OF NORTHUMBERLAND
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
JANUARY 19TH A.D. 705
IN THE 20TH YEAR OF HIS REIGN
STATUTUM EST OMNIBUS SEMEL MOVI

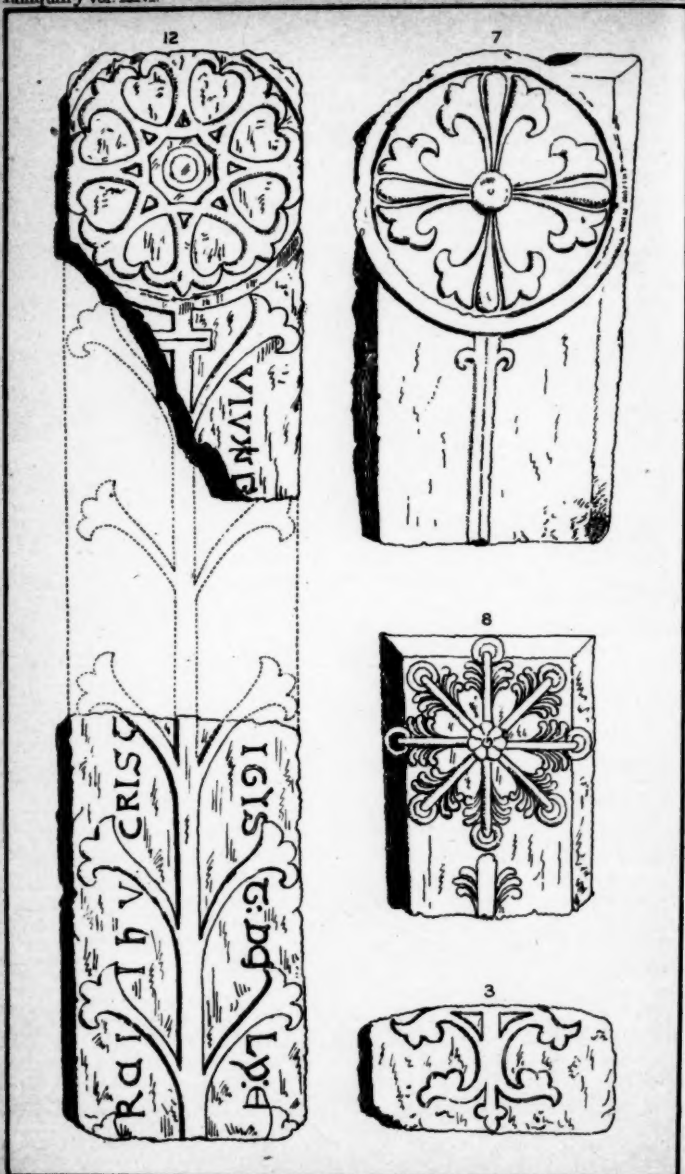
EULOGIUM ON JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.

WE quote the following from the *Staffordshire Advertiser*—the leading paper of that county—as it possesses an interest for most readers:—"Josiah Wedgwood died on the day that the first number of the *Staffordshire Advertiser* was issued—Saturday, January 8, 1796. On the next Saturday the following eulogium appeared:—"We feel more than common regret in recording the death of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., F.R.S., Potter to the Queen, etc., at Etruria, in the Potteries, and we could wish to say something that might embalm his memory in the hearts of Englishmen. * * Possessed of great public spirit and unremitting perseverance, with a mind fraught with general intelligence, and particularly with philosophical and chemical knowledge, united to a most refined taste, he raised the manufactures of earthenware from the obscure state in which he found them to the degree of utility, elegance, and splendour by which they are now distinguished in every part of the world. * * In his relative, domestic, and public character he shone as the friend, the philanthropist, and the gentleman. What honours have not been raised to men who have been most successful in planning and executing systems of devastation and war—and their monuments are emblazoned with all the proud trophies of human slaughter—but a far higher eulogium belongs to the man whose death we now lament; for the name of Josiah Wedgwood the heart of the widow, the poor, and the afflicted will feel emotions of gratitude and pleasure; and the community at large, who have received benefit by his existence, will for ever respect his memory."

ERRATA.

By a printer's error on page 41 of this volume, on the fifth line from the bottom, the word "crown" appears instead of "cross." It should read "Cross of St. George."





INCISED SLABS. PRESTBURY, CHESHIRE.